The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4941. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Further Rumors Regarding War Between France and Prussia.

The City of Rome to be Garrisoned by National Troops.

Napoleon Urges Prussia to Surrender North Schleswig to Denmark.

Arrival of the Life-Saving Raft Nonpareil at Southampton.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

War Between France and Prussia Predicted in London.

LONDON, Friday, July 26—Evening.

There is much caution shown by capitalists and business men here, the feeling having become general that war between France and Prussia is imminent.

A private dispatch from Berlin received this evening makes mention of the general opinion there that war is certain, and adds that Prussia is actively urging forward her preparations for such an event.

ITALY.

Garibaldi's Threatened Attack on Rome—An Offer of Troops to Defend the City.

FLORENCE, Friday, July 26.

Baron RATAZZI, the Prime Minister of Italy, has made an offer to garrison the City of Rome with the national troops, to protect it from the threatened attack of the party of action under GARIBALDI and MAZZINI.

AUSTRIA.

The Schleswig Question—Napoleon Urges Its surrender to Denmark.

VIENNA, Friday, July 26.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has sent a note to King WILLIAM of Prussia, urging him to surrender the Danish Provinces of North Schleswig to Denmark.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria declines to interfere in the matter at all.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival of the Raft Nonpareil at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, July 26.

The gallant little raft *Nonpareil*, which left New-York on the 4th of June, arrived at this port in good condition this morning. Capt. MIKES, her Captain, and Messrs. MILLER and LAWSON, her crew, are well, and much pleased with the performance of their little vessel. The *Nonpareil* will remain here for a short time, and then proceed to her destination—Havre.

GERMANY.

Escape of Imperial Conscripts to an American Vessel—The Ship Threatened and the Refugees Surrendered.

BERLIN, Friday, July 26.

A couple of conscripts, belonging to the Imperial army, to-day attempted to escape. They succeeded in reaching an American vessel at Bremerhaven, which was just on the point of setting sail. The Prussian authorities threatened to open their batteries on the ship if the commander refused to give up the conscripts. After a short parley the men were surrendered.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The City of Hankow as a Russian Tea Market.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday, July 26.

The Russian Government has issued orders to its agents in China to sustain the City of Hankow as a tea market.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, July 26—Noon.

Consols for money, 94¼.

Erie Railway Shares	48½
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72 13-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Consolidated Bonds	23¾

LONDON, Friday, July 26—2 P. M.

Consols for money have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 94⅛.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have declined ⅛, and the quotation now is 72 11-16.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have declined ¾, and are now selling at 76¼.

Erie Railway Shares have declined ¼, and now rule at 48¼.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares, 23¾.

LONDON, Friday, July 26—Evening.

Consols for money 94.

American securities closed as follows:

Erie Shares	47¾
Illinois Central	76¾
U. S. Five Twenties	72 11-16
Atlantic and Great Western Shares	23

FRANKFORT, Friday, July 26.

United States Bonds have sold here to-day at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 26—2 P. M.

Cotton firmer, but prices not quotably higher.

In the Provision market, Cheese has advanced 1s., and is now selling at 54s. Pork, Beef, Lard and Bacon are without change.

Breadstuffs are the same as at noon.

The Produce market is unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, July 26—2 P. M.

No changes have occurred in our markets since the noon report.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 26—Noon.

COTTON—The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands are quoted at 10¼d., and Middling Orleans at 10⅝d.

The sales of the week foot up 72,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were for export, and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 697,000 bales, of which 463,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is unfavorable for the crops. Corn—35s. 9d. for new. Wheat—13s. 11d. for White California. Barley, 5s. Oats, 4s. Peas, 41s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73; Beef, 140s.; Lard, 49s. 6d.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.; Cheese, 53s.

PRODUCE—Pot ashes, 31s.; Resin, 7s. for common and 12s. for fine; Spirits Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum, 9d. for Spirits, and 1s. 4d. for refined; Tallow, 44s. 9d.; Cloverseed. 41s.

LONDON, Friday, July 26—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig, Iron, 53s. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £120.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 26—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed firmer and more active, and an advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb. has been established on all qualities. The sales largely exceeded the estimate made at the opening. Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d. Sales to-day, 15,000 bales, including the usual proportion for speculation and export. The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market there for goods and yarns being firmer, with more doing.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is without change.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—The market for American Produce is dull, and prices are generally without material alteration. Petroleum has advanced to 1s. 4½d. ℔ gallon for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, July 26—Evening.

Sugar is firmer, but prices are generally unchanged; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil has declined to £41 4s. ℔ ton.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival out of the Steamers Java and Erin.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, July 26—Noon.

The steamship *Java*, Capt. MOODIE, of the Cunard Line, from Boston on the 17th inst., arrived here this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

The steamship *Erin*, Capt. HALL, of the National Line, from New-York on the 13th inst., also arrived here this morning on the way to Liverpool.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Decision of Judge Fisher Relative to the Admission of Certain Evidence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

The proceedings of the Surratt trial to-day were without interest, save in the fact that they gave evidence of the approach of its close. But few witnesses were examined, and the time of the Court was mainly occupied in the delivery of an opinion regarding the admissibility of the evidence offered by the prosecution yesterday relative to the telegrams about the railway trains, which denied the motion of the defence to strike it out. An argument then arose in regard to the striking out some of the evidence that had been taken. The points comprised that in relation to the assault on Secretary SEWARD; that in relation to the evidence about JACOB THOMPSON; that of McMILLAN in regard to the shooting of Union soldiers, gunboat attack and the hanging of the telegraph operator; that about the telegraph communications on the 12th, 13th and 14th of April, 1865, which was argued yesterday; that in relation to the transportation of passengers from here to New-York on the 15th of April, 1865; that about the letter picked up in North Carolina, signed No. 5; and that concerning ATZERODT and the Kirkwood House. The Court withheld its decision. The defence gave notice that they intended to show that WEICHMAN was a rebel, after which the Court adjourned. Further search for documents needed in the trial by the prosecution, which are known to have been in possession of the officers who prosecuted the original conspiracy trial, develope the fact that some of them have been displaced or have disappeared entirely. A schedule of these papers has been obtained, however, and there will be but little difficulty in tracing them out. They cannot be found, however, in time to be used at the present trial; but as the information contained in them is of great importance, they will be turned over to Gen. BUTLER's Committee and will receive a full investigation.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Judge Fisher delivered an opinion on the questions argued yesterday relative to the admissibility of certain testimony as follows:

Before we took a recess yesterday witnesses were examined by the counsel for the prosecution to prove in reply to the testimony offered by the defence that the telegraph line between Washington and Elmira, New-York, was in good working order and the communications were passed to and fro between these two points on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of April, 1865, and witnesses were also examined who testified as to the running of the trains between Washington and New-York on the 15th and 16th of April, 1865. After the evidence had been given by the witnesses the counsel for the defence moved that it be stricken out, on the ground that it was not responsive to the testimony offered by the defence to establish an *alibi* on the part of the prisoner. In support of their motion the counsel for the prisoner contend that the rule by which evidence offered in reply is to be admitted or rejected is that no evidence which might have been addressed originally in support or confirmation of the charge laid in the indictment can be received by the Court as evidence in reply, and that the only evidence which can be given in reply is that which goes to cut down the case on the part of the defence without being in any way confirmatory of the case on the part of the prosecution. In support of that proposition the King against Hilditch and others, 5th Carrington & Paine p. 229, and the case of the King against Stimpson, 2d Carrington & Paine, p. 415, and the case of the United States against Gardiner, 3d Crawford's Opinions, p. 62, were relied upon. These are all *nisi prius* cases. The first is the case of the King against Stimpson, decided by Baron Gasson on the trial of an indictment for larceny, when the case for the Crown had settled solely on the fact of recent possession of the stolen articles by the prisoner, who, by way of defence, called a witness who proved that he had bought the property from a third person. In reply to the testimony for the defence, the counsel for the Crown called said third person to prove not only that the witness did not buy the property of him, but that he saw the prisoner steal it. Baron Gasson held that this last evidence was only admissible so far as it went to destroy the case set up on the part of the prisoner; that is to say, that the witness for the Crown could only be allowed to testify that the prisoner did not buy the property of him, and could not be allowed to testify that he saw the prisoner steal it; because the latter evidence would be a confirmation of the original case, and that it was only allowable to give in reply evidence, which goes to cut down the defence without being a confirmation of the original case. The case of the King against Hilditch and others, was decided by Justice Taunton, upon the authority of the case of the King against Stimpson. As I said before, these are mere *nisi prius* decisions, and able and learned as Baron Gasson and Justice Taunton may have been, I undertake to say they are entirely without reason to support them. They are both summarily disposed of by Mr. Phillips in his treatise on Evidence, page 410; in which, speaking of Baron Gasson's decision, he says: "The stealing of the goods by the prisoner would be strong evidence that he did not buy them." So it may be remarked of the case decided by Justice Taunton, that the evidence offered in reply to the evidence of an *alibi* set up by the prisoner in that case, although it showed a confirmation of the original case, was certainly proof that the prisoners were not where the *alibi* attempted to place them. I think that a moment's reflection will show that both these decisions, hurriedly made as they were without argument or consideration, are inconsistent with sound reason, common sense and good policy. Certainly no person who has ever attempted the duties of a prosecuting attorney can fail to appreciate the unreasonableness of these decisions. It is utterly impossible for the prosecution, before the trial, to know the whereabouts of the accused for days or weeks before the commission of the crime charged upon him, or to anticipate the various contrivances which may be resorted to by way of defence, and it is unjust as well as unwise in policy to require that the prosecution should meet all these defensive contrivances and have witnesses in attendance at great expense for that purpose, or for the purpose of proving the whereabouts of the prisoner for days together, in order to make out his original case, or else be deprived of evidence in reply. Let us take the case decided by Baron Gasson as an example. The prosecution then having found the property in the recent possession of the prisoner, had a right, by the rules of law, to presume that he had stolen it, and had the right there to rest his case, and, in the absence of defensive proof, to demand a verdict of conviction. As theft is an offence almost always committed with the greatest secrecy, he might have summoned the entire vicinage without being able to find a witness who saw the act of larceny, and to say that when the prisoner had undertaken to show that he had bought the property of a third person, that that third person could not testify that he saw the prisoner steal the property, is a refinement of charitable construction wholly inconsistent with good sense and policy. The decision of Judge Taunton is even more unreasonable. The prisoners were indicted for robbery committed in a particular locality. He attempted an *alibi* at such a distance from the place where the robbery was alleged to have been committed as to make it impossible for him to have been present there. Justice Taunton decided that the prosecution could not prove them to none being near the place of the robbery, because that would tend to prove that they committed the robbery, by proving that they were near enough to have done it; thus driving the prosecution to admit the *alibi* and abandon the case, or disprove the particular *alibi* offered in defence by showing them to have been at a place still further away from the scene of the robbery than the attempted *alibi*, and thus making for the prisoner even a better defence than they made for themselves. In this case it was no part of the case for the Crown to show where the persons were at any other time than that at which the act of robbery was committed. The Crown was not obliged, and it would have been improper that it should have attempted to go into the history of the prisoner one hour before the commission of the act. The case in 2d Wallace, Jr., is altogether different. Here the Government cut the case in two by proving the act committed by Harvey, which they imagined to be treason, and withholding the evidence of pre-concert on his part in proving their original case, and offered evidence of preconcert only by way of reply to the defendant's evidence, and Judges Grier and Kane rightly decided that the proof was inadmissible. The rule on this subject may be inferred from the brief but sensible opinion of Judge Kane, who says the two elements of the crime are "the act and the preconcert." It is for the prosecution to prove both, and by making evidence of preconcert only they fail in their original case. The evidence which is now offered is merely to prove that preconcert was an indispensable element of the original case. It seems to me, therefore, that it cannot be entertained as rebutting evidence. In the case cited from Judge Crawford's opinion all that was decided there was, that testimony introduced in reply should conform strictly to the defence and meet what it had advanced; and he cites with favor the rule laid down by Phillips that the evidence in reply must bear indirectly upon the subject matter of the defence, and ought not to consist of new matter unconnected with the defence and not tending to control or dispute it. In my opinion any evidence may be given in reply which tends to disprove the matter set up in defence and which it was not necessary to have proved in making out the original case. In the case which we are now trying it was not necessary to prove that the prisoner at the bar was ever in New-York City or elsewhere than in Washington. It was not necessary to prove that he came here from Elmira on the 13th and 14th. It was sufficient for the original case to prove that he was here participating in the deed of murder, and unnecessary to trace his history further, either in the past or future. When it is attempted to show that he was at Elmira or some other place in the State of New-York at such a time as would have made it impossible for him to be present here at the time of the murder, common sense would certainly dictate to men of ordinary intelligence and reflection that to prove himself on the cars coming in this direction at such a time as would place him here on the night of the murder is directly responsive to the matter set up by the defence. I shall therefore not strike out the evidence given as to the running of the trains between here and New-York, as delivered yesterday, unless the counsel for the prosecution shall have failed in some way to connect the prisoner with one of those trains. The testimony respecting the telegraphic communication between Elmira and Washington, whereby it was possible for the conspirators to communicate with the prisoner, stands upon the same footing, and will be stricken out if the prosecution shall fail to connect the prisoner with the conspiracy by that instrumentality.

Mr. Bradley noted an exception to the opinion and ruling of the Court.

Franklin Frazer, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside in Montrose, Penn., and am an attorney at law; have been prosecuting attorney there; Montrose is my native place; have had but little personal acquaintance with Dr. Bissell, but I know his reputation about Montrose for truth and veracity; from 1856 until 1862 that reputation was bad, and Bissell was not considered worthy of belief.

No cross-examination.

G. B. Eldred, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside at Montrose, Penn.; lived there thirty years; know Dr. Augustus Bissell; while Bissell was living at Montrose five or six years he had a bad reputation for truth and veracity.

No cross-examination.

Gordon Z. Demoen, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Am a physician of Montrose, Penn.; knew Dr. Bissell; his reputation for truth and veracity was bad.

No cross-examination.

C. Cushman, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Live at Montrose, Penn.; have lived there for three years; knew Dr. Bissell's reputation there for truth and veracity to be very bad.

No cross-examination.

Dr. J. W. Cobb, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Am a physician of Montrose, Penn.; while Dr. Bissell was there his reputation was bad.

A. D. Butterfield, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Am a resident of Montrose, Penn.; Dr. Bissell's reputation for truth, while he lived there, was bad.

J. N. Fletcher, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside at Montrose, in the township of Pike; Bissell had a bad reputation there for truth and veracity.

By Mr. Bradley—First became acquainted with Bissell in 1860 or 1861; never saw him but twice in Montrose; Bissell lived at Leroysville, Pike County, about three years at least; his family lived there, and he was there part of the time.

Mr. Pierrepont desired to put in evidence the United States Statutes at Large of 1865.

Mr. Bradley objected.

The Court did not see why it should be offered in evidence when both the Court and jury could take official cognizance of the statute.

Mr. Pierrepont said they proposed to offer as evidence the statute relating to the removal in this case, and its subsequent withdrawal.

Judge Fisher said he would take judicial notice of it, and it could be read by the counsel as part of their argument.

Mr. Pierrepont said it did not matter much how it got in, so it got before the jury.

Mr. Bradley insisted upon his objection to offering a matter in evidence of which the Court would take judicial notice. Unless it was a fact of which the Court could take judicial notice, he would object on the ground that it was not rebutting proof.

Mr. Pierrepont said it would rebut what Cameron said in relation to the withdrawal of the reward.

Mr. Pierrepont said they proposed to put in evidence page 778 of the 13th volume of the Statutes at Large—the appendix of that volume.

Mr. Bradley said it was not evidence, as it was just an order signed E. D. Townsend. It was no part of the act of Congress.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was just as much the action of the Government as anything else in that volume.

Judge Fisher admitted the book as evidence. It was published and sent out under Executive authority, and all that was in it was presumed to be verity.

Counsel for the defence noted an exception.

George Greer, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Live at Waverly, N. Y.; have been constable of the town for the last three years; know Dr. Bissell; have conversed with him about Mr. Lincoln's murder; Bissell's reputation for truth is bad.

Question—Had you any conversation with him in relation to his feelings regarding Mr. Lincoln's death?

Mr. Bradley objected. It was bad enough to kill the man for truth without stabbing him afterward.

Mr. Pierrepont—Oh, well take the witness.

Mr. Bradley—Take the witness! We don't want him.

Mr. Carrington here stated that there were several witnesses who were not now present, but were on the way. He would submit a proposition that they be allowed to examine the witnesses if they appear before the case is closed.

Judge Fisher said that it was a question of argument for counsel.

Mr. Carrington said, upon consultation with his colleagues, that he would close the case, but would reserve the right to make application for the admission of the expected testimony.

Mr. Bradley said he then understood the case closed, and he asked the clerk to note the fact. He would say frankly that after consultation they would probably close the case without offering further testimony. They thought it due, however, to Dr. Bissell to give him an opportunity to resist the terrible assault that had been made upon his character. Witnesses were now on the way for that purpose. Dr. Bissell had been recommended to him, (Mr. Bradley,) and he was an utter stranger to him; and if he could not sustain himself, the defence would ask leave to withdraw his testimony. He (Mr. Bradley) had supposed that the prosecution would be engaged all day in examining witnesses in relation to the connection of railroad trains, and this early closing therefore took them somewhat by surprise; and he would therefore ask the Court an indulgence of half an hour for consultation with part of counsel for defence.

Judge Fisher complied with the request, and at 11:10 the Court took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling Mr. Bradley said the defence would be able to proceed but a short distance with evidence for surrebutal, and that evidence would be entirely with regard to the character of Dr. Bissell. Some of the witnesses had already arrived and others would arrive to-morrow. In the meantime they would propose to argue questions heretofore submitted, and would then offer the evidence as it should arrive.

Witnesses were then called for the defence.

Alvah Jarvis sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: Reside in Waverley; have resided there twenty-three years; was a Justice of the Peace there; have known Dr. Bissell and have had opportunities of learning his character for truth and veracity; Bissell's reputation for truth among the most respectable part of the community is very good; I would not hesitate to believe him under oath.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Most of the people who testified against Dr. Bissell are as respectable as we have in Waverley; I first knew Dr. Bissell twenty-five years ago in Connecticut, when he was a boy; ten years ago Bissell came to Waverley as a physician; he afterward opened a saloon there, and afterward left Waverley; the people who testified against Bissell had religious prejudices against him; there was a difficulty in the church and they had some difficulty with Dr. Bissell; Bissell's character was as good as that of ordinary citizens; during the war I was on the Union side; have never been a Republican, but have always been a Democrat.

Question—Did you ever express yourself about the conspirators who were tried?

Objected to and objection sustained.

G. B. Pannell, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley—Reside near Waverley; have lived there for thirty odd years; I know Dr. Bissell; I was intimately acquainted with him for two years, and know his general reputation for truth and veracity; I heard nothing bad about Dr. Bissell until the trial commenced and the trial in Buffalo; from what I know of Dr. Bissell I would believe him under oath.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I do not know what the trial in Buffalo was about; have heard people talk in connection with the Buffalo trial, but I would not say I heard Dr. Bissell's character much discussed; when I knew Dr. Bissell he practiced his profession and kept a saloon; never heard anything against Bissell as a man of truth and veracity; he had some strong political enemies; Bissell bears as good a character for truth as ordinarily good men bear.

Nelson F. Penny sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: Reside in Waverley, and have lived there six years; knew Dr. Bissell when he was there; had opportunities of knowing his reputation for truth and veracity canvassed while he was there; would believe him under oath.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I live in Waverley village; when I first went there I kept a meat market, and afterward was in a drug store; Dr. Bissell has dealt with me; when I first went there he practiced medicine; he afterward kept a grocery store and had a beer saloon attached; I never heard Bissell's truth questioned till within the last four or five days; the gentlemen from Waverley who testified against Dr. Bissell are men of good character.

Dr. C. M. Noble sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley—Am a practicing physician of Waverley; have resided there fourteen years; knew Dr. Bissell seven years ago; knew what reputation Dr. Bissell had, and his character for truth and veracity was good; from his general reputation I would not hesitate to believe him under oath.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Have been living in Waverley fourteen years, and practicing medicine; never was indicted and never had charges preferred against me there or anywhere for producing abortion; when Dr. Bissell first came to Waverley he practised medicine; after practicing a short time he went into the grocery business; think Bissell left there two or three years ago; have attended Dr. Bissell's patients, and have frequently been called in consultation with him; was called to consult in the family of a man named Curran; cant remember the names of other parties, but remember on several occasions I was called in consultation; do not know why Dr. Bissell quit practice and went to keeping a saloon; the change had nothing to do with his character; I could not say Dr. Bissell's character was bad; his character was as good as that of the witnesses who came here to testify against him; from what I know of Dr. Bissell I would believe him under oath without hesitation.

Mr. Bradley announced that he had no more witnesses in attendance, but others had been summoned from Waverley and from New-York.

Judge Fisher asked to what point the witnesses would be examined.

Mr. Bradley replied only as to the character of Dr. Bissell and others, and he suggested that they might go on and pursue the points heretofore submitted.

Counsel then proceeded to discuss the motions to strike out certain testimony.

Mr. Bradley said the evidence asked to be stricken out was, first, that in relation to the attack upon Secretary Seward; second, that relating to Jacob Thompson; third, that relating to the shooting of Union soldiers, and the gunboat fight, as testified to by McMillan; fourth, the evidence given yesterday relative to the telegraphing; fifth, the evidence in relation to the running of trains April 15, 1865; sixth, the letter known as the Duell letter, picked up on the waters of North Carolina; and seventh, all the evidence relating to Atzerodt at the Kirkwood house.

Before the argument was commenced leave was given to the jury to retire to their hotel, as the arguments were purely upon questions for the decision of the Court.

Mr. Bradley said that he did not deem it necessary to discuss this evidence in the present propositions of law; this was an indictment for murder, and not conspiracy, and the prosecution must show that the accused was present, aiding and abetting the murder, and no other evidence could be offered, therefore, as the prisoner was indicted for murder. The evidence of the assault upon Secretary Seward was not material; so with the attack upon the Vice-President. That was a distinct case, and has no relation to the case of the prisoner at the bar. As to the testimony about Thompson, it had not been connected with the case. He now desired to hear what the prosecution had to say in regard to the relation of the testimony.

Mr. Pierrepont differed with the view counsel had taken in relation to this indictment. He contended that there was no ordinary felony. A combination was formed for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of the United States, for the purpose of creating anarchy and for the purpose of murdering the Chief Magistrate; combinations were made, and plans were made, and the conspiracy was formed for the purpose of perpetrating one of the greatest crimes, and a part of this scheme was to murder the President and Secretary of State. It was in carrying on this scheme of anarchy that the President was killed, and the life of the Secretary of State attempted, and for this conspiracy and its resultant consequences the prisoner at the bar was now on trial. In this motion it is proposed to strike out—first, the evidence in relation to Mr. Seward. They say it is not claimed that Surratt attempted the murder of Mr. Seward. It is not claimed that he committed the murder. It was in carrying out a part of the conspiracy that the life of the Secretary of State was attempted. As to the striking out of Surratt's confession to McMillan of killing Union prisoners, it could not be stricken out, because a part of the confession cannot be given and a part held back. In a confession relating to the same general proposition, all must be given, and a part cannot be eliminated. Crimes are always committed with secresy, and the fell purpose is not known until the murder is committed; and after a murder has been committed we first find out the feeling of the accused toward the party murdered. The relations and feelings of the prisoner must always be given as one of the first steps, and this is given as evidence of the feeling of the criminal. Here is the case of a young man, living under the shadow of the Capitol, who conspires against his Government; and this is to show his feelings toward the thing against which he conspired. As to Jacob Thompson, it was shown that he was connected with the Confederacy, and that the prisoner was a messenger to and from Jacob Thompson, and it tends to show further the animus and the feeling of the prisoner against the Government. As to the evidence that there was telegraphic communication between Washington and Elmira, it was purely legitimate evidence. Now Dr. Bissell has sworn that he saw Surratt in Elmira on the 14th of April, and it may be necessary to show that there was a rapid communication. Bissell swears positively that he saw Surratt at Elmira on that day. He (Mr. Pierrepont) did not suppose anyone believed the evidence, but there it stood, and it must be met; and this evidence is to show that although Surratt was in Elmira (if it was true as stated by Dr. Bissell) that he might yet have been there acting his part in the great drama, and if he was there for that purpose he was as culpable as the man who blew the brains from Abraham Lincoln's head. As to Atzerodt, he was proven to have been connected with the conspiracy, and he has received his punishment, and gone to his account. Having proved Atzerodt in the conspiracy, and united Surratt with him, it needs no debate to show that evidence as to Atzerodt is legitimate. As to the Duell letter, he would say frankly, as he had attempted to act in this cause throughout, that they had not properly connected that, and had no doubt it should be stricken out. As to the transportation, it was proper to show as a fact what trains left Baltimore the morning after the murder. It was an important fact, and it being a substantial fact, we had a right to show that a train ran, and that it might have carried Surratt to New-York, and thence on to Lake Champlain, and into the depot at Burlington, where Surratt slept with Joseph Lyons, and where he dropped the pocket handkerchief.

Mr. Carrington said he would confine himself to the proposition whether the testimony asked to be striken out was relevant. He contended that in any indictment for murder it was competent to show that the prisoner was prompted by malice, and all the acts and sayings of the prisoner could be given in evidence to prove that malice. If while moving toward the commission of a crime, a prisoner gives evidence of general malice, it is always admissible in evidence. It is charged and maintained that this was a conspiracy to kill and murder, and in pursuance of that conspiracy they did kill and murder, and it is proper to show that this prisoner was a member of that conspiracy, and therefore every declaration of his or those with whom he coöperated tending to show express malice is evidence before the jury. The theory of the prosecution is that the conspiracy was a great artificial person, and that it assumed individuality in the eye of the law. Having proved the existence of the conspiracy and the object of it, and having shown the connection of the prisoner with that conspiracy, the conclusion cannot be escaped that the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and the attempted murder of Mr. Seward, were both part of the same nefarious scheme, and no one ever heard of a Court excluding any part of one general transaction. If this conspiracy was to kill the President, the law implies malice; and the declarations showing express malice are competent to be offered in evidence; and every act may be shown which will show the state of the mind of the conspirators. In a charge of murder acts of cruelty and cowardice may be shown to indicate express malice; for cruelty and barbarity are the strongest evidences of express malice; and if it is proven that the prisoner, acting as an accessory of the Confederate Government, shot down unarmed Union soldiers while traveling between Washington and Richmond, it is admissible to show cruelty during the existence of the conspiracy. In regard to the Duell letter, he agreed with his colleague that the proper connection had not been made, and that it should be stricken out. While he would do all in his power to bring the murderer to justice, he would have him tried fairly, and would not offer any evidence to prejudice the case. In conclusion, Mr. Carrington contended that Surratt's presence here was not necessary to make him amenable to the charge of this murder. If he was proven to be connected with the conspiracy, that was all that was necessary; but, out of abundant caution, the prosecution had brought Surratt directly to Washington, and it would be shown that he was here to the satisfaction of the Court and jury. The defence has attempted to show that Surratt was in Elmira on the 15th of April, and the prosecution had shown by the railroad connections that it was a physical impossibility for the prisoner to have been in Elmira on the 15th.

Mr. Merrick said the defence regarded this case as one of murder, and it was nothing but a case of murder. To kill a King or to shoot at a King is treason, but we have no King in this country, and to kill a President, in pursuance of a conspiracy to overturn the Government, is a part of treason. If we are to be tried for treason, indict us for treason, and we have then certain rights which are not accorded in a murder trial. Will counsel claim a conviction for treason, when the defence is not accorded any of the privileges of treason? When this indictment was drawn it was a simple indictment for murder, and he held it was but a simple murder. Abraham Lincoln is named in the indictment as a simple individual, not named as President of the United States. He is a simple individual under protection of the law. Where is the indictment for this man's conspiracy? You indict him for murder, and "conspiracy to murder" is not named. Conspiracy to murder is one crime, and murder is another crime, and treason is another. The record says the indictment is for murder; under the argument counsel say it is for conspiracy to murder. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every man a speedy trial, and says he shall be advised of the nature of the crime with which he is charged; and if this is a trial for conspiracy, then the prisoner has not been advised of the crime wherewith he is charged. In the indictment he is charged with murder, and nothing but murder, and the whole question for the jury to decide is whether the prisoner murdered Abraham Lincoln, or was guilty of the crime of which he is charged. If there is a conspiracy to do an act, whatever is done in pursuance of the conspiracy is evidence; but nothing beyond that is evidence. The only conspiracy charged is a conspiracy to murder Mr. Lincoln, and not to murder Mr. Seward, and therefore no evidence can be admitted relative to the attack upon Mr. Seward. As to the shooting of Union soldiers, Mr. Merrick contended that that act showed no malice toward Mr. Lincoln. Malice toward the murdered man might be shown; but it cannot be shown by indirection or by proving that the accused had a quarrel with a Union soldier. The prosecution seemed to think we lived in a country of royalty; that Abraham Lincoln was the Lord's anointed; that the ointment ran down upon the heads of the whole army, and that by touching one of the smallest soldiers he touched the head of the highest. Because Surratt killed a Union soldier, does that show malice toward Mr. Lincoln? If Surratt had been tried and convicted of killing the Union soldier, could he put the plea of *autre fois acquit* if indicted for the murder of Mr. Lincoln? The fact that McMillan said this in a part of Surratt's confession did not make it so, because it would be shown that he was not at all to be credited. But it is said that all of the confession must be given, and that it cannot be divided. They did not always hold to that doctrine; for, when the defence attempted to offer the dying declaration of this boy's butchered mother, it was objected to. They offered all of her declarations that would suit their side, but would not permit the defence to offer the fact that as Mrs. Surratt was tottering to the gallows, with the world behind her and nothing before her but God, she asseverated her innocence of the crime with which she was charged. He thought it ought to have been in evidence; for he thought this powerful Government arrayed against this boy could well afford to let in the dying declaration of his murdered mother. As to the telegraph, Mr. Merrick contended that if Surratt had telegraphed from Elmira to Booth, he was too remote, and must be fixed in Washington to fix this crime upon him. The testimony as to Atzerodt was upon the same ground as that relating to Mr. Seward, and it should be ruled out, because it is not charged that there was a conspiracy to murder Mr. Johnson. They say that the conspirators assembled at Mrs. Surratt's, and that at the same time when Union clerks were finding homes under her roof—boarding Union clerks—boarding the patriotic Weichman—a Union clerk—God save the mark! He would say no more now, but would remark that when this trial is over he thought Weichman would leave this Courtroom with the profound pity of kindly hearts. In conclusion, Mr. Merrick referred to the principle of law about "constructive presence," and said he hoped the United States Government would not bow its dignified head to the humiliation of attempting to trick a person out of his life.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thirty-fifth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, July 26.

The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

A large number of persons asked for leave of absence.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. E. BROOKS said it was evident that many gentlemen desired to be absent, and with a view of accommodating all such, he moved that when the Convention adjourn this evening it be to Monday evening.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend: That when the Convention adjourn to-morrow it be to Monday evening. Lost.

Mr. GREELEY moved to amend: Provided the question of suffrage be disposed of. Lost.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays.

When Mr. DUGANNE's name was called he asked to be excused from voting. He gave as a reason that he had not had an opportunity to consult the Chairman of the Suffrage Committee, Mr. GREELEY, as to how he should vote. He would further explain by saying that after the adjournment of last evening, as he was passing up the aisle, he was accosted by that gentleman roughly, profanely—

Mr. TAPPAN rose to a point of order. The gentleman was hardly giving an excuse for not voting.

The President decided the point of order well taken.

Mr. DUGANNE proceeded to say that he was accosted by the Chairman of the Suffrage Committee in a gentlemanly manner, [laughter,] who addressed him in these words—

The President called Mr. DUGANNE to order. It was not proper to state here what had transpired when the Convention was not in session.

Mr. DUGANNE then asked to withdraw his excuse, and voted in the affirmative.

The motion for adjournment was carried.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Mr. ALVORD offered the following:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be from time to time to arrange the form and phraseology of each article as the same shall be agreed to by the Convention, and report to the Convention; but in so arranging the form and phraseology of the article, they shall not alter the substance or meaning of the same, as adopted by the Convention.

Adopted.

Mr. E. P. BROOKS moved to amend so that persons disfranchised by having been engaged in rebellion shall be permitted to vote if pardoned by an act of Congress.

Mr. A. J. PARKER moved to further amend by striking out the clause disfranchising those who have engaged in rebellion and those who had defrauded the Government. An amendment had already been adopted disfranchising those convicted of crime that covered the whole ground. He would not leave open questions for the Inspectors to decide.

Mr. COOKE saw considerable uneasiness in certain quarters here whenever the rebels were referred to. It had been admitted that this was a party question; he thanked God he did not belong to a party that sympathized with rebels.

Mr. GOULD hoped the Convention would'not make such a record as to reconsider the vote disfranchising rebels. He referred to the horrors of the Andersonville prison as evidence of the cruelties practiced.

Mr. HARRIS desired to make the motion yesterday now made by the gentleman from Albany, A. J. PARKER. No man had yet been convicted of treason. It was a dangerous power, therefore, to allow Inspectors of Election to decide who have been engaged in rebellion. It was not the business of this Convention to make a record of its patriotism by retaining such a clause in the organic law.

Mr. EVARTS hoped no such clause would be retained in the Constitution. He would have opposed the amendment when it was offered had he supposed it stood any chance of an indorsement, and he confessed his surprise when he saw that it was adopted by a small majority vote. He hoped the Convention would now strike it out.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the motion to strike out the clause disfranchising persons who had been engaged in rebellion against the United States was adopted, 108 to 35.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to amend by striking out the words, "right of suffrage," wherever they occur, and insert the "elective franchise." Adopted.

Mr. FOLGER offered the following as a substitute for the second section of the article on suffrage:

SECTION 2. The Legislature at the session thereof next after the adoption of this Constitution shall enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage idiots, lunatics, and all persons who have been or who may be convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, of the right to vote at such election. It shall also at the same session, and from time to time, enact laws for preserving the purity of elections and for depriving upon challenge at the polls every person who shall violate such laws of the right to vote at an election.

Mr. MURPHY moved to strike out the last clause of the substitute. Carried.

Mr. A. J. PARKER moved to reconsider.

Motion laid on the table.

Mr. PAIGE thought the substitute inefficient because it did not place in the organic law the right to challenge.

Mr. SMITH was opposed to turning the whole subject over to the Legislature. It would be giving the power to prevent corruption into the hands of those who had secured their places through bribery and corruption.

Mr. HARRIS moved to strike out the words "idiots and lunatics." Such persons never would vote. The purity of the ballot was in no danger from such a source. He could see no object for retaining these words in the Constitution.

Motion carried by 76 to 29.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to amend Mr. FOLGER's substitute by prefacing it with the first twelve lines of the original section, as follows:

No person who shall receive, expect to receive pay, or offer or promise to pay, contribute, or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for a vote to be given at an election, shall vote at such election, and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged shall, before the Inspectors receive his vote, swear or affirm before such Inspectors that he has not received, does not expect to receive, has not paid, or offered, or promised to pay, contributed, or offered, or promised to contribute to others, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as compensation or reward for a vote to be given at such election.

Adopted.

Mr. CHESEBRO offered a substitute to Mr. FOLGER's substitute. Lost, 9 to 106.

Mr. AXTELL moved to amend: That the Legislature shall pass laws to disfranchise those who have deserted from the naval or military service, who have left the State to avoid conscription, and who have voluntarily engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States. Lost.

Mr. SPENCER moved to amend: That any person who shall falsely swear upon a challenge before the Inspectors shall be deemed guilty of perjury. Lost.

Mr. MASTEN moved to substitute the following for Mr. FOLGER's substitute:

"Laws shall be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who may be convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, and to secure the purity and freedom of election."

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to amend that all such laws shall be general and uniform throughout the State.

Mr. MASTEN accepted the amendment.

Mr. MATTICE asked that the proposition be divided. Agreed to, and Mr. MASTEN's proposition was lost.

The President announced the following Committee under the resolution offered by Mr. ALVORD and adopted: Messrs. Alvord, Evarts, Tilden, W. W. Dwight and Weed.

Recess to 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. ALVORD was in the Chair.

The Secretary reported the titles of all the bills introduced in the Legislature last Summer relating to the City of New-York, numbering 262.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the suffrage question.

Mr. McDONALD moved to amend, "That any person who shall violate section two of the Constitution shall be disfranchised, as the Court may determine, not exceeding five years." It was lost.

Mr. FERRY moved to reconsider the vote by which the words "idiots and lunatics" were stricken out. It was tabled.

Mr. CHESEBRO moved to amend, "That all the challenges shall be determined on the oath of the person challenged." It was adopted.

Mr. FULLER moved to reconsider. It was tabled.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to amend, "That the offence of bribery shall be deemed an infamous crime." It was lost.

Mr. AXTELL moved to reconsider the vote had this morning relative to distranchising persons who have been engaged in the rebellion. It was tabled.

Mr. COMSTOCK moved to amend "That no test oath, founded in causes other than those mentioned, shall be prescribed by an act of the Legislature." It was lost by a vote of 38 to 65.

Section three was then taken up.

Mr. CHESEBRO moved to amend "That a voter shall not be deemed to have gained or lost a residence while attending any seminary or institute of learning." It was adopted.

Mr. VAN CAMPERE moved to reconsider. The motion was tabled.

Mr. LANDON moved to amend "That a student, while at a seminary of learning out of the State, shall not gain or lose a residence." It was lost.

Section four was taken up.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN moved as a substitute "that laws shall be passed to determine the qualifications of the elector at the time he offers his vote." He said the Registry Laws were expensive and unnecessary. It costs the people of this State hundreds of thousands of dollars to be registered, and it did no good. Thousands of our population were engaged upon canals and railroads, and could not attend in person to be registered—it cost too much time. Fix your restrictions upon the criminal and guilty, and not upon the innocent mechanic and working man, who must spend his valuable time for the sake of complying with an odious law. If this system was to be forced upon the people it would waken a storm of indignation that would tend to sweep this Constitution out of existence.

Mr. ANDREWS hoped that this Convention would not be "frightened from its propriety" by any such threats as had proceeded from the gentleman from Alleghany (Mr. CHAMPLAIN.) He hoped provision would be made for an honest registration of the voters of the State, in order to secure honest voting and as a guard against fraud.

Mr. MERRILL moved to amend, "That registry laws shall be uniform in all the cities of the State."

Mr. E. BROOKS hoped no discrimination would be made in the operation of the Registry Law; that it should be made uniform. If such restrictions were to be imposed, let all bear the burdens alike.

Mr. BARNARD hoped the section would not be changed. He would not object to a fair and uniform Registry Law. If personal attendance was not required in the country, it should not be in the city. There were cases where voters could not attend in person on the days named to be registered. In such cases voters were disfranchised.

Mr. MERRILL said his object was to secure uniform laws for cities. The object of a Registry Law was to prevent fraud, and if a different law was required for cities than for the country to carry out that purpose, the Constitution should so provide.

Mr. MERRILL's amendment was lost by a vote of 45 to 50.

Mr. WEED said that as every vote taken on this proposition would have to be taken over again on a motion to reconsider when the Convention was full, he would move now to adjourn.

The motion was carried, and the Convention adjourned until 7:30 o'clock on Monday evening.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The District Court at Richmond—Judge Underwood's Charge to the Grand Jury—Registration Order.

RICHMOND, Friday, July 26.

The District Court commenced its session today. Judge UNDERWOOD, in his charge, said the Grand Jury would have a new class of cases before them, in which illegal registration would be charged. He urged moderation, as many had registered upon the strength of the Attorney-General's opinion, and that of the District Commander, and had not intended to commit perjury. If any were presented it should not be the ignorant, but the prominent men who knew better.

The following is an order from Gen. SCHOFIELD:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, July 26, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47.—First, In accordance with section 6 of the act of Congress passed July 19, 1867, construing the words "executive or judical office in any State," as used in the registration oath prescribed by the act of March 23, 1867, paragraph four of the instructions published in General Orders No. 34, from these headquarters, dated June 3, 1867, is hereby amended to read "Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Sheriff, Sergeant of a city or town, Commissioner of the Revenue, County Surveyors, Constables, Overseers of the Poor, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Circuit Court, Judge of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts, Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of a city or town, Corporation Escheators, Inspectors of Tobacco, Flour, &c., Clerks of the Supreme, District and Circuit Courts and of the Court of Hustings, Attorney for the Commonwealth.

Second, Boards of Registration will be governed by the above amended list of Executive and Judicial officers, in reversing the registration of the second session of the Boards to be held as required by paragraph 17 of the regulations published in General Orders No. 28, from these headquarters, and dated May 15, 1867. The boards will transfer to the lists of registered the names of all persons who may have been improperly registered, and will register all persons entitled to vote who may have at the failed from any cause whatever to be registered first session of the Board.

Third, the Boards of Registration will hold their second session without unnecessary delay after the receipt of this order, and after giving the ten days' notice required by paragraph 17 of the regulations of May 13, 1867, herein before mentioned.

By command of J. M. SCHOFIELD, Brig. and Brevet Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

S. F. CHALFIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The city is full of rumors about changes in the city offices, and it is generally understood that the military authorities are about to make many new appointments.

Judge Underwood's Court at Norfolk—A Colored Highwayman Killed—Murders by Desperadoes.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, July 24.

The United States District Court, Judge UNDERWOOD presiding, is still in session at Norfolk. The case of CARTWRIGHT & Co. vs. the steamer *Washington Irving*, her cargo, and JAMES GUY, is being argued. Judge UNDERWOOD has made an order confirming the selection of the newspapers, *New Nation*, in Richmond, and the *State Journal*, in Alexandria, for the publication of the laws and legal notices in Virginia.

The Independent base-ball club, of Petersburgh, Va., arrived in Norfolk this morning, as the guests of the Creighton Club. A match game was played this afternoon. The score stood—Creightons 38, Independents 34.

It was rumored in Portsmouth to-day that a negro highwayman, belonging to the band which has been operating in Prince Anne County, has been shot and killed by a colored farmer, who was on his way home from market, and was stopped by the robber. It appears that the farmer simulated fear, but produced a pistol instead of a pocket-book, and shot the robber dead.

The Newberne *Journal of Commerce* records the murder of RUBEN BRACHER at Batchelar's Creek, in that county, while at work in the woods. Robbery was evidently the object of the murder, and it was supposed to have been the work of a band of desperadoes prowling in the neighborhood.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and SKIPP, Sheriff's Deputies, and D. S. RYAN started in pursuit of the murderers, and about a mile from town overtook two suspicious negroes and arrested them. One of the prisoners was left in charge of WILLIAMS, while SKIPP and RYAN proceeded on with the other prisoners, but they had not gone far when they heard a pistol shot, and returning found WILLIAMS on the ground, covered with his own blood. Major VAN HORN has sent a squad of soldiers to guard the jail, as there was reason to fear that the members of the band would attempt a rescue of the prisoners in custody, some of whom are believed to have belonged to the robber band.

A meeting has been called, to be held at Norfolk on the 29th inst., to organize the Republican Party.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Submarine Telegraph Company—Trouble with Soldiers—The Spanish Bank Scheme.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 26.

The steamer *Liberty*, of the Baltimore and Havana line, arrived here this evening, from Havana the 22d inst. Letters of that date state that Mr. EVERET, Engineer of the Submarine Telegraph Company, and Mr. ARANTANE, Inspector-General of Telegraphs for the island, went out on the 19th to survey the landing station at the bottom of La Cnowera Cave, and it is decided to lay the cable, starting from Key West, without effecting the landing, but buoy up both ends until properly tested and then effect the splicing.

Anxiety is excited in consequence of the delay in the arrival of the *Narva*.

About one hundred and fifty sergeants, whose time of service is up, will leave here for Spain on the 30th. According to the new army regulation they cannot be promoted further, and are therefore cashiered against their will. This will doubtless be a source of mischief, because these men will resent and join the revolutionary bands in Spain.

The Spanish Bank scheme is the topic of discussion by leading journals, reflecting a covert censure on the interference of the Government in this affair, since a call for a new meeting has been published, to take place on the 24th, and whatever may be the number of stockholders present, the measures will not be adopted.

The sugar market opens firm and active, on the basis of 8¾@9rs. per arobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchanges are rather dull and nominal.

The British steamer *Eider*, from St. Thomas, arrived this morning.

The Fort Sedgwick Whipping Case.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, July 26.

A special dispatch from Omaha to the *Republican* says the investigation of the alleged brutal whipping of a citizen by a soldier at Fort Sedgwick, ordered by Gen. GRANT, has been concluded. The testimony of all of the officers of the Thirtieth Infantry and several citizens prove the whipping of LOUGHRIDGE, *alias* Hendricks, to have been entirely a personal assault by the Sergeant, who testified that he inflicted the punishment as his own act and will, without orders, the man having traded whisky to the soldiers for arms and clothing, causing the men to become brutalized and dangerous. No citizen was present at the time of the flogging, which was simply a few strokes across the back with a gun sling. Lieut. LANTZ hearing the outcry, immediately stopped the flogging and released the man. There was no lacerated flesh and no signs of blood seen. The man walked off immediately with a brisk step. Gen. DODGE was two miles from the scene and knew nothing of it. No soldier was ever whipped, staked, tied or exposed to buffalo gnats for stealing or any other offence. The stories were pure fabrications of cruelty and sensational, and put in circulation by the late employe of subsistence, but who had been dismissed for suspected peculation.

Another Riot at a Political Meeting—Two Men Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 26.

A special dispatch to the *Courier* from Nashville, dated yesterday, says that a special dispatch to the Nashville *Banner* reports a serious collision at a political meeting in Knoxville last night, resulting in the wounding of two negroes. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, who was addressing a large conservative meeting, was frequently interrupted in his remarks by negroes, who cheered loudly for BROWNLOW. Toward the close of the General's speech a fight commenced, in which eight or ten shots were fired, resulting as above stated. On learning the news at the colored church, two hundred negroes formed in procession and were proceeding to the scene of the disturbance, when they were met by the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau and the police, and were persuaded to desist, thus preventing a bloody riot.

Shocking Tragedy at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 26.

A shocking tragedy occurred near Union City, Odin County, on Monday. A negro man broke jail in that town on the preceding Friday; repairing to the residence of an aged and highly respectable widow lady named CHARAM, outraged her person and then fled. Two sons of the injured woman followed the wretch to Hickman, Ky., arrested him, and taking him back to near the scene of the outrage, shot him dead, and then severed his head from his body.

Large numbers of BROWNLOW's militia, white and black, are continually passing through Nashville *en route* to different points in Middle and Western Tennessee, although everything is quiet here now. Hardware stores are being extensively patronized, and firearms of every kind are being largely purchased by both whites and blacks.

Cholera at Fort Gibson—Stolen Goods Recovered in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 26.

A courier arrived at Fort Leavenworth yesterday from Fort Gibson for medical supplies and assistance. Cholera prevails among the civil employes, Indians and freedmen at that post, but has not yet attacked the troops. The disease is decreasing at Fort Harker.

The Kiowa Indians are committing outrages south of the Arkansas River, and Gov. MITCHELL, of New-Mexico, will call for a battalion of mounted volunteers to act against them.

A portion of the goods stolen from MOSES WOLF in New-York, some time since, was found here yesterday.

Cholera in Texas Among the Freedmen.

GALVESTON, Friday, July 26.

The Government employes lately sent with wood to the frontier post, are reported suffering with cholera near San Antonio, where they are quarantined. The freedmen at Allentown are also suffering with cholera.

Decrease of Cholera at Fort Harker.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 26.

A dispatch from Fort Harker, Kansas, says, on the authority of Col. SMITH, the chief surgeon, that no new cases of cholera have occurred there during the past twenty-four hours, and that the epidemic is rapidly subsiding. Four cases have occurred on passing trains.

Trotting Match Between Dexter and Brown George and Mate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, July 26.

A match for $2,500, between *Dexter* and *Brown George* and mate, on the Washington Trotting Park this afternoon, was won by *Dexter* in three straight heats. Time, 2:20¾, 2:22¾, 2:22¾.

Col. SPRAGUE's Narragansett Park will be opened on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, when $10,000 will be competed for by a field of thirty horses, embracing some of the best known to the turf.

Two Children Killed by Lightning in Georgia—Republican Meeting.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, July 26.

Two colored children were struck by lightning here to-day and instantly killed.

The freedmen are holding meetings throughout the State, which are addressed by Radical speakers, white and black. They urge upon the freedmen the duty and necessity of supporting their party.

Excursion of the Yacht Thos. J. Owen.

WOODS HOLE, Me., Friday, July 26.

The schooner yacht *Thomas J. Owen*, with excursionists from New-York, arrived here to-day from Nantucket.

Suicide of an Ex-Member of Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, July 26.

Hon. DANIEL MACE, Postmaster at Lafayette, Ind., and an Ex-Member of Congress, shot himself dead at his home this morning.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Queer Theatrical Performance—An English Watering Place—The Viceroy of Egypt—The Visit of the Belgians—Rifle Shooting at Wimbleton.

From Our Own Correspondent.
London, Saturday, July 13, 1867.

On Saturday afternoon I went to a theatrical performance such as, I venture to say, could be seen in no country but England. A few months ago died PAUL GRAY, a good artist, on the staff of *Fun*, a comic weekly. The writers and artists of *Fun*, with some assistance from the dramatic profession, got up a performance for the benefit of the widowed mother of the deceased artist, at the Haymarket Theatre. This seems a good thing to do—but the character of the performance was a very strange one, it struck me, for such an occasion. It began with a comic drama very broadly played, it ended with a well-played but essentially disgusting farce, while the *piece de resistance* was a new and original burlesque written by the contributors to *Fun*, and acted by literary and artistic amateurs, entitled "Robinson Crusoe, or the Indian Bride and the Injured Wife," something like JOHN BROUHAM's "Pocahontas."

The burlesque seems to have been written by five or six punsters around a bowl of punch. Each one stuffed his part with as many jokes and absurdities as possible, and if the action gets confused toward the end, it is no more than was to be expected. In the piece were *Robinson Crusoe*, (Mr. J. L. MOTLEY, a stalwart Irishman with a good tenor voice;) *Friday*, (Mr. T. F. DILLON, another Irishman, with strong dramatic and imitative abilities;) *Hunky Dorum*, King of the Cannibal Island, (Mr. TOM HOOD, a tall and handsome darkey;) *Pocahontas*, who saves *Robinson Crusoe's* life, falls in love with him, but finally marries *Friday*, (Miss FURTADO, one of the nicest of London actresses and singers;) and *Mrs. Brown*, who finds a long-lost husband in *Robinson Crusoe, alias Brown*, and so prevents the bigamy with *Pocahontas*, (Mr. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.) The Court of the Cannibal King, composed of negro minstrels, Indians, &c., was grotesquely represented by Messrs. Brough, Hollingshead, Brunton, Moy Thomas, Prowse, Gilbert, &c., more or less known as writers and artists.

Of course the house was full of the friends and admirers of the actors. On the front of a stage-box was conspicuously displayed a row of bouquets ready to be thrown upon the stage. Everybody was called out, and almost everybody encored. The actresses who played in the first and last piece gathered in the proscenium boxes to applaud the amateurs. And I looked down on my embossed and perfumed play-bill—a contribution from RIMMEL—and read again the words, "For the widowed mother of the late PAUL GRAY!"

And how did they play, these literary and artistic amateurs? Much as I should draw or engrave, or as an ordinary actor would write leading articles; as a fiddler would paint or a painter fiddle. I have never seen an amateur as effective on the stage as a third-rate actor, and amateurs of genius are worse than the ordinary. These did as well as could be expected, better than most, but they lost many points, and overacted their business fussily and fearfully as usual. All were anxious to do their utmost, and therefore did too much. They were wanting in repose; there was no gradation; in a word, it was what we went to see—an amateur performance. Were it not that burlesque is overdone the piece might be worked into something which a good professional company could make amusing. What seemed to me best worth seeing was Miss NELLY MOORE in a proscenium box, gleefully and generously applauding the amateurs; and then her pretty face grew thoughtful and sad—possibly because they did so well and no better.

So to freshen and prepare myself for the week and work before me, I have come down by the sea-side. I write this sitting in the flinty gravel of a shelving beach, against which break in foam the wavelets of the rising tide. There is a calm green sea and a deep blue sky, white sails and the smoke of steamers in the distance, on my right the bold promontory of Beachy Head, on my left the broad sweep of Pevensey Bay dotted with martello towers to keep the French from landing, and further on Hastings, where landed and fought and conquered WILLIAM of Normandy. Scattered about are the ruins of castles and abbeys, the oldest in England. The land on which I sit belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, one of whose numerous country seats nestles on the eastern slope of Beachy Head. In another nook, which you must seek to find, is a church five centuries old, a finer, nobler, better piece of architecture than any I see built within the present century. Our ancestors beat us in church-building, and the old castles are far more impressive than our modern palaces. How can we gabble as we do of progress when our best architecture, statues, pictures and poetry are but imitations of the great works of our ancestors?

Here, sheltered by chalk hills and open to a sunny sea, lies the pretty little bathing town of Eastbourne, one of the cleanest, nicest, quietest and prettiest on the English coast. Just now it is all but smothered in roses, white lillies and honeysuckle. I had no idea they would flourish in such luxuriance by the salt sea. Few places in England are so free from the vagabondage and poverty that mar the beauty of English towns. The antiquities, the flint houses, the few remaining thatched roofs, and the cottages and boats of the fishermen, give a picturesque setting to the splendors of the marine parade, the new streets and elegant buildings.

Here I lie on the flinty beach, when in the middle of July thick clothing is never a burden and at times a necessity—flinty, because the whole coast is made up of gunflints, from the size of a pea to an ostrich's egg. Among the flints are beautiful agates, some of pearly white, others inclosing petrifactions of mosses and zoophites. These are cut by the local lapicaries into brooches and bracelets. On the nearest cliff I found a camera obscura and spy-glass, and a superannuated coast guard who shows them, or the world around by means of them, for pennies. Climb Beachy Head, which is 600 feet above the sea—one hundred feet higher, Eastbourners boast, than the famed Shakespeare Cliff at Dover—and you can see far over Southern England, and the shores of France possibly, in very clear weather. From this headland Englishmen may have watched the Roman galleys of the Cæsars. From it they saw and warned the land by beacon fires, of Saxon, Danish and Norman invaders. Dread of invasion is traditional. From Beachy Head, also, they have seen English naval victories and defeats as well—cloudy fire-flashing, thunderous sea-fights with Dutch, French and Spanish.

This great headland, which boldly ends the southern downs, and which may have run who knows how far to sea, is chalk. The whole great land swell is chalk and flint. The rounded surface is covered with a velvetty matting of short, sweet herbage, on a thin stratum of elastic soil. Trees grow in the hollows where the soil is deeper. On the downs there are no shrubs or bushes, nor even weeds. The thistle is dwarfed to a blossom growing close down in the grass. This velvet turf was made to walk and ride over, and to fatten the finest mutton in the world.

French watering places have abundant amusements—balls, concerts, theatres, casinoes. Not so in England. A German band plays on the parade—and that is all. Eastbourn has ten or twelve churches and chapels, but not the sign of a theatre or a place of amusement. People breakfast, bathe, walk, lie on the beach, read novels, ride, drive, dine, walk, and then go to bed, and next day do it all over again, and so on, growing fresher, rosier, stouter day by day, until the season is over, and they are off to town again. You can take a sail in fine weather, or blister your hands rowing. A young lady excuses her playing on the piano-forte by showing the inside of her pretty hands all blistered by the oars. You can play at that danddling, tedious, altitudinizing, flirting game, dear to youthful curates and well-shaped young ladies with pretty feet, Croquet. To think that a fast author like Capt. MAYNE READE should ever have written out the laws of so slow a game! To write a chapter in which his heroine is chased through a wild Mexican forest by a tribe of Camanches, and then turn to the canons of Croquet!

After dinner we walk for two hours on the parade, nice terraced walks along the beach. The waves are dashing on the shingle and roaring back again. The German band plays operatic selections, the Guards and Mabel waltzes, and the last polkas as long as they can see, and then wind up with the invariable "God Save the Queen." We lounge on the benches, or walk up and down, looking at each other, but never, never, never speaking to each other without a formal introduction. I have seen two members of the *demimonde* here, and one policeman. As a matter of form he is here with his helmet-shaped hat, to represent the principle of order. As a matter of fact, there is no possible use for him, and the only time I have seen him he was walking with his wife on the parade enjoying the music. Time passes, not heavily, but slowly, at the English watering place. Each day is as long as three, and a week here seems considerably longer than a month at Paris. So when one's time on earth is limited, he comes down here, or to Ventuor, or Torquay, to some of these quiet nooks, of even temperature and even life, and makes the most of it, and gets at last so tired of, or satisfied with existence, that he is quite ready to go when the last summons comes.

There is not much news to write this week. The Cretan insurrection seems really to be suppressed at last. The Turks have scoured the island and disarmed the inhabitants, taking, *they say*, not less than fifty thousand rifles, brought—as well as the men to use them—by the Greek blockade runners, which have not only darted in and out through the Turkish fleet with arms and volunteers, but have had the impudence to fire into the Turkish vessels that pursued them. Why the Turkish Government, with an overwhelming force on land and sea, with fast war steamers and every facility, did not long ago end this small rebellion, is a mystery I cannot fathom.

I am just as much at a loss to know why the Marquis of Townshend and Lord ARTHUR PELHAM CLINTON have played twice within a week, in one of BYRON's burlesques, at the Strand Theatre. Miss SWANBOROUGH is dreadfully handsome and clever, but they cannot both be in love with her, and so play at her mother's and brother's benefits. They draw crammed houses, and get abundance of applause—still, the spectacle of a peer of the realm and a noble lord singing comic songs and dancing breakdowns is a sign of decadence which I commend to Dr. CUMMING. The representatives of the chivalry of England burlesquing "Ivanhoe!" O, shade of WALTER SCOTT, what have you got to say about it? Will the sale of the original manuscripts of the *Waverley Novels*, for prices many a novelist would be glad to get for his original works, be any compensation?

The Lord Mayor has feasted the Viceroy of Egypt at Guildhall. They ate their turtle soup and drank the loving cup in company. The loving cup is forbidden in the Koran, but a Viceroy may have a dispensation. As the Maine Law is a Mahammedan institution, would it not save trouble to adopt the Koran at once, and so cut off controversy. The Lord Mayor made his stock assortment of speeches, of which the models are kept in the city archives, and kept standing in the newspaper offices, proposing the healths of Her Majesty the Queen, the guest, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the royal family, army and navy, Parliament, &c. The Lord Mayor's speech was translated to the Viceroy, who replied in Arabic, which was then translated into French. This was not getting very near it, and the Lord Mayor and city Aldermen understood one just as well as they did the other; and as the papers gave the speech in French, I do not see how they are ever to know what their vice-royal guest was driving at. The Prince of Wales, however, made his little speech in English. It is a nice little speech, all in short sentences, like the fables in my first spelling-book. The Prince has got it by heart, and speaks it with a distinctness that is much admired by his future subjects. The speech of the evening, of course, was that of Mr. DISRAELI, who has more ability than six generations of Kings.

Our brave Belgians arrived safely on Thursday. Brave on land, they had horrible misgivings about the sea. The idea of 2,400 being packed on one vessel, even for so short a voyage, was not agreeable. It was like pickled herrings or sardines. A mail steamer was sent for to take the surplus; but she was not used. The *Serapis* stowed them all, and by the favor of a calm and beautiful night, brought them comfortably over. But there were the usual mishaps and irregularities. When the men arrived on board the English steamer, without their commanding officer, all order was lost. They took possession of the ship, and stowed themselves everywhere to their liking. When they arrived at the mouth of the Thames the Committee and steamers which were to take them up the river were not there to receive them, and there the poor Belgians had to wait all day, annoyed and hungry. They ate all they could find on the ship, and all they could get on shore, but that was a trifle for twenty-four hundred hungry, thirsty and indignant Belgians, brought over to *perfide Albion* to be starved at the mouth of the Thames. At last came Col. LINDSAY and the Committee, with not much to eat, but a very pretty speech in French, welcoming them to England, and promising them feasts to come. This was cheering news, and they cheered accordingly. There were good dinners in prospect—dinners at Guildhall, at Windsor Castle, at Miss COUTTS', at the Agricultural Hall and the Crystal Palace. Never was there such a promise of feasting for twenty-four hundred hungry volunteers. Then they got on board the small steamers engaged to carry them up the Thames, and there should have been a grand and imposing procession up the river and into the great metropolis, but even this could not be done. The boats straggled along as they could, and the whole effect was lost of what might have been a magnificent spectacle. Still, for the Belgians, who were not too hungry to enjoy it, the arrival at London by this route must have been full of interest. No way of approaching or entering the great metropolis is so impressive. The dome of St. Paul's and the canopy of smoke that hangs over sixty square miles of a dense and busy population, are best seen through the vast forest of masts that fills the docks and river. It is a spectacle of gloomy and mysterious grandeur of which I do not know the equal. It is not like the splendid, beautiful, magnificent entrance to the Bay of New-York, but it is, as Counselor PHILLIPS said of NAPOLEON," grand, gloomy, and peculiar."

It having been suggested on one or two occasions that your correspondent had some vulgar prejudices in regard to the manners of English society, he begs leave to copy an account of the reception of the Viceroy of Egypt, last Sunday, at the Zoölogical gardens, from the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, a very decidedly aristocratic journal professedly "written *by* gentlemen *for* gentlemen," (and ladies, I presume as well.) Here is the document:

"On Sunday last London society gave the Viceroy of Egypt a bitter taste of its quality. Everybody knows that, although it is very wrong for the lower classes of London to go anywhere but to church on Sundays, or to wish to drink anything but water, the upper classes of the metropolis may with perfect propriety amuse and refresh themselves innocently at Richmond, Greenwich, Maidenhead, or in the Regent's Park as much as they please. Consequently the approaches to the Zoölogical Gardens are crowded on Sunday afternoons with hundreds of private carriages, conveying to the Gardens the wealth, beauty and fashion of London, fearfully and wonderfully attired. In a rash moment the Viceroy of Egypt was tempted by his cicerone to repair thither too; and as soon as His Highness was known to be in the gardens a commotion ensued much such as might have been expected had the lions escaped from their cages, or the corbra capellas got loose. The unhappy Egyptian was mobbed, hustled and hunted up one walk and down another, until with difficulty he extricated himself by a somewhat undignified flight, and regained his carriage scared and breathless. The gentlemen and ladies who took part in that *émeute* might with unquestionable advantage take a lesson in the proprieties of life from Mr. BEALES and the roughs of London."

I copy another paragraph from the reports of the rifle shooting at Wimbledon, which will interest those who are anxious about expeditious methods of killing people:

"Some American copper-case cartridges were used during the day, which appear to be perfect. In these cartridges the ignition is in the rim, and not in the centre of the base, on the central fire system adopted in this country. The defects which the competition so far has shown to exist in English cartridges are sufficiently serious to make it necessary to seriously consider whether the Boxer system is the best that could be adopted for the service cartridge. The advantages of the breech-loading system are seriously detracted from when it is necessary to use the ramrod occasionally to extract a case that sticks, or to drive out a loaded cartridge that declines to go off."

MONADNOCK.

The Alleged Defalcations in Bridgeport, Conn.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, July 26.

Last Sunday, W. HOWARD BARNUM, teller of the Pequonnock Bank in Bridgeport, asked leave of absence to go to Saratoga, promising to return on Tuesday morning. No suspicions of anything wrong were entertained, but certain circumstances led to a precursory examination of the books, and enough was discovered to warrant the conclusion that false entries had been made, and that BARNUM was a defaulter to the bank. It was subsequently ascertained that he had run away with about fifty thousand dollars in money, belonging for the most part to depositors, and that he had not stolen the bonds belonging to the Bank. The investigations which are in progress, are rendered somewhat difficult, owing to the fact that BARNUM took away with him many of the depositors' books, which had been left to be written up. It is said that BARNUM was lately married, and that in his flight he is accompanied by another woman, to whom he had become attached. It is thought that his defalcations have been the work of more than six months time, and have been concealed by means of false entries. We understand that he is a son of Sheriff BARNUM, of Fairfield County, a brother of Hon. P. T. BARNUM, who, we are told, is one of his bondsmen. BARNUM has been generally esteemed rather a fast young man, fond of driving a horse, and given to other similar peccadilloes, but was not considered in any respect a vicious fellow. The Bank Commissioner, Hon. A. B. MYGATT, a gentleman of large experience in banking matters, states that in no event will the bill holders or depositors lose, and no uneasiness need, therefore, be felt by any customer of the bank or the public as to the safety of the bills or deposits.

UNION COLLEGE.

Meeting of the Alumni—The Present Not Cheering but the Future Hopeful.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.
SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 24, 1867.

Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR, of Michigan, who was to have delivered the address before the literary societies on Monday evening, failed to keep his appointment, producing thereby a serious disppointment—not so much on account of not hearing Mr. BLAIR, whose name is unfamiliar here, as not to have had the anniversary oration at all, which is looked upon as one of the chief features of Commencement week. Mr. BLAIR's notification that he could not come came at so late a day that no substitute could be provided. Moral—When an orator agrees to fulfil an important appointment, if unable to do so, he should give notice of the fact early, or the appointing power should have an alternate ready to make good the deficiency.

MEETING OF ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Alumni took place at 10 A. M. of Tuesday, Hon. JOHN A. LOTT, the President, in the chair. The number present, especially from points more or less remote, was smaller than it has been for many years. Whether those who have gladly gathered here from time to time, fired with zeal to promote the interests of *Alma Mater*, and passing valorous and spirited resolutions each year to raise funds to erect needed edifices, enlarge the college library, procure additional apparatus, &c., in order to make the college rank with its more liberally endowed and sustained sister institutions all around it—disgusted at finding absolutely nothing come of all these high-sounding resolves—have concluded to stay away from these fruitless meetings for the future, it will perhaps not be easy to decide. The fact, however, is certain, that no serious effort has been made to raise money from the Alumni to build even the Alumni Hall, the foundations of which were laid eight or nine years ago, in presence of the venerable Dr. NOTT, whose darling wish was to see the building speedily completed. The 3,000 Alumni of Union College, spread all over the land, and many of them men of high position and large means, have given absolutely nothing to show their love and gratitude to the kind mother that has nurtured them. The reason is not that they are unwilling to give, but that they have never been properly appealed to. The consequence is, that while other colleges have been lifted by the strong arms and loving hearts of their Alumni into positions of more and more prominence and commanding usefulness, Union College has been suffered to stand still—to be crippled, in fact—and to languish, for want of the proper appliances to enlist in its behalf the sympathies, efforts and contributions of its graduates. As an evidence that the Alumni are awaking to the real situation, and feel the necessity of energetic action to bring the institution up to the demands of the age, and the proud position it ought to hold, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of Rev. Dr. A. N. Littlejohn, Hon. W. W. Campbell, Prof. John Foster, Hon. Wm. Tracy and Rev. Henry Niles be appointed to inquire as to the causes of the want of interest manifested by the Alumni in regard to the affairs of the College, and to suggest measures likely to awaken them to a sense of their duties and responsibilities as graduates of their Alma Mater, and to indicate ways in which they may coöperate with the Faculty and Trustees of the College in advancing its prestige, influence and usefulness.

Another resolution, indicating a feeling on the part of the Alumni that the interests of the College would be promoted if their body had a direct and specific representation in the Board of Trustees, was proposed and, after an animated discussion, adopted. It is as follows:

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Board of Trustees of Union College the propriety of petitioning the Board of Regents of the State of New-York so to amend the charter of the College as to admit of a representative of the Alumni Association in the Board of Trustees of the College.

After the passage of the foregoing resolutions the Alumni received from the Board of Trustees, who had been in session simultaneously, a communication embodying the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the friends and especially the graduates of Union College be earnestly and affectionately requested, by their sympathy and material aid, to coöperate with the Trustees in the erection of a college chapel and other improvements, which the best interests of the institution now imperatively demand.

Resolved, That the members of this Board who are Alumni be a Committee to confer with the other Alumni at present in the city, in regard to a more general interest and effort for the college on the part of the Alumni.

It was understood that the Trustees had resolved to have the new chapel and alumni hall, the foundations of which were laid several years ago, erected immediately, assuming the responsibility of $25,000 toward the consummation of the long neglected work. The alumni, it was hoped, would assume the responsibility for an equal sum, and thus a structure could be reared, sure to do honor to the Institution, and date a new epoch in its interests and prosperity. This expectation should not, and we believe will not, be disappointed. We trust that a brighter day for the college has dawned, and that when another anniversary like this invites the sons of Union to revisit the shrines where their votive offerings have been so pleasantly paid in former years, they may find a new and beautiful temple open to receive them, and that growing throngs may come up in the future, intent on repaying as far as they can, the debt of gratitude which the good mother's favors has imposed upon them.

The orator of the Alumni, this year, was the Rev. M. A. D. W. HOWE, D.D., of Philadelphia, who delivered an eulogy on the late Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., formerly Vice-President of the College, and for several years Bishop of Pennsylvania. The service was at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, and the audience far smaller than the theme and the orator deserved. The eulogy was chaste, truthful, eloquent—portraying the life and services of a gifted and eminently useful man with an absence of all fulsome panegyric, and with a simplicity, tenderness and graphic power which brought the lamented subject, as he was in life, vividly before all hearers, impressing their mind and hearts as truth and nature rarely fail to do. The discourse will no doubt be printed, and will be found in every way a fitting tribute to one of the country's most eminent educators and spiritual guides.

C. V. S.

Junior and Sophomore Prize Speaking—Commencement Day—Prizes Awarded, Honors Scattered.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 25, 1867.

The evening of Tuesday preceding commencement is devoted to prize speaking, four members of the Sophomore and five of the Junior Class constituting the competitors who contend for the victors' rewards. The occasion has a popular interest, hardly inferior to that of commencement day itself. The crowd in attendance is usually quite as dense, and the heat, with the superadded influence of gas burning furiously, rather more sweltering. If any twelve-hundred-people-holding building is more execrably ventilated than the Presbyterian Church of Schenectady, I have never had the fortune to see it, much less attempt to respire in it. It seems to have been built with a holy horror of having the audience panting within, afflicted with a breath of the pure air of Heaven. Its huge windows, reaching from floor to ceiling, showed not an open pane through which one longed-for breeze might blow. An audience "cabined, cribbed, confined," for two or three mortal hours, in such atmosphere, and making no effort to move out, must have enjoyed the exercises intensely. It was a great compliment to the young orators, who, truth to say, showed themselves not undeserving the sacrifices made to hear them, as they performed their parts.

The whole performance passed off well, the candidates receiving such applause in smiles and showered bouquets, as the ladies, forming the largest part of assemblies such as this, know so well when and how to bestow. The awards given by the judges will be spoken of in another place.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The present commencement is the seventy-second that Union College has celebrated, and during the whole period the day on which the exercises were held, especially since 1804, the year when Dr. NOTT assumed the Presidency of the College, has been bright and beautiful. The day just passed has formed no exception to its predecessors. The church, too, was filled as early and by as fair, perhaps as brilliant an assemblage as any of the former years witnessed. The system of issuing tickets to those wishing to be present, an innovation on the good old times of Dr. NOTT, and one which his shrewd judgment and liberal spirit toward the masses would not have approved, did not perceptibly affect the numbers present in the building. It affected only the temper of certain of those without who failed to find easy and prompt entrance within the doors. Another arrangement struck many a little unpleasantly, as savoring, in fact, of an unwonted exclusivism. In former gatherings of this sort, seats enough were provided on the ample stage to accommodate visitors of distinction as well as the Faculty and Trustees of the College—and the young orators stood as they spoke in the centre of a group of the most intellectual and eminent men in the State. The audience, too, found pleasure in gazing upon such a circle of persons more or less prominent. This year barely seats enough were provided on the stage for the Trustees and Faculty of the institution. As the Faculty here make it a point to attend commencement by representatives, three or four seats were all that were needed on their side, while not more than half the Trustees were present, making the whole display anything but an imposing one. The circumstance may seem trivial, but trivial things often go very far in making up the interest of a public occasion.

After a voluntary on the organ, effectively rendered by Mr. B. YARNDLEY, and a piece of music admirably performed by a quartet, the President, Rev. Dr. HICKOK, offered prayer. Then another piece of music, after which the young gentlemen delivered their orations in the following order:

1. Latin Salutatory—Alfonso B. Olney.
2. Men and Memories—Henry C. Littlefield.
3. The Compensations of Scholarship—Sidney J. Cowen.
4. We Build Our Own Monuments—Robert Ennis.
5. Instinctive Nobility—Wm. H. Murray.
6. The Middle Ages—J. Newton Piero.
7. Greek Oration—Horace C. Stanton.
8. The Triumph of Athens—M. Godfrey Planck.
9. Napoleon at St. Helena—J. D. Featherstonhaugh.
10. The Radicalism of the Times—Wm. M. Murray.
11. Liberty and Law—Robert Bronk Fish.
12. German Oration—W. H. W. Whiting.
13. American Literature—Robert Payne.
14. Men and Creeds—Teunis S. Hamlin.
15. The Power of Symbols—A. L. Van Ness.
16. English Reform—H. Clay Whiting.
17. To-day—E. C. Van Duzer.
18. National Safeguards—Samuel K. Doolittle.
19. The Meccas of the Mind—Edward D. Ronan.
20. The Spirit of the Age—Robt. S. Shields.
21. Public and Individual Opinion—Jas. H. Austin.
22. Silver Years—Frank H. Ransom.
23. Chivalry, Medieval and Modern—William S. Ide.

The whole Graduating class numbered 47, of whom 12 graduated from the Engineering Department.

AWARDING OF PRIZES.

The Blatchford Oratorical medals, valued respectively at $40 and $30, and given to the two senior orators excelling as well in composition as in the graces of elocution, were awarded, the first to JAMES H. AUSTIN, Peoria, Ill., and the second to FRANK H. RANSOM, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Warner prize—a $50 piece of plate—awarded to that member of the Senior Class who, in addition to excelling in scholarship, had been the most exemplary in deportment and in strict attendance upon all college duties during the whole academic course, was given to HORACE C. STANTON, Schenectady, N. Y.

The Ingham prize, consisting also of a piece of plate, value $70, to the member of the Senior Class producing the best literary composition, was awarded to EDWARD D. RONAN, Albany, N. Y.

The Nott medals, of $15, $20, $25 and $30, to be given respectively to a member of each of the four classes, on certain moral conditions, among which abstinence from alcohol and tobacco were specifically required, were awarded to A. SMITH, Freshman; W. P. MCLAURY, Sophomore; G. S. COLLIER, Junior; no Senior having been found worthy to receive the prize. From which fact the inference might be drawn that, as the student's mind enlarges, his power to resist seductive appetites diminishes. In other words, as he advances in learning he recedes in energy of self-denial.

Two prizes, consisting of finely bound and illustrated copies of classical English authors, for the highest excellence in the knowledge of the English language, were given to ALFONSO B. OLNEY and JAMES H. AUSTIN.

Lastly, the prizes, consisting also of books, carried off on Tuesday evening's Sophomore and Junior contest, were awarded to

Juniors: 1. Patrick H. Gunckell. 2. William H. Clarke.

Sophomores: 1. Edwin A. Kingsley. 2. Henry M. Matthews.

The honorary degrees conferred were the following:

A. B.—John S. Rupert, Johnstown, N. Y.; Sol. G. Hamlin, Schenectady.

A. M.—Rev. W. M. Smart, Albany; T. G. Parmenter, Esq., Troy.

LL. D.—Hon. Platt Potter, Schenectady; Hon. E. H. Rosecrans, Glenns Falls; Hon. Jno. K. Porter, Albany; Hon. James C. Smith, Canandaigua; Hon. Hisam Gray, Elmira.

D. D.—Rev. Francis R. Marten, Fishkill, N. Y.; Rev. W. Scudder, Arcob, in India; Rev. H. Nelson Powers, President Griswold College, Iowa; Rev. Cortlandt W. Anable, Cambridge, Mass; Rev. J. R. Herrick, Professor Elect, Bangor Theological Seminary; Rev. W. H. Ferris, Presiding Elder Methodist Church, New-York; Rev. David Murdock, Milford, Conn.

With this liberal scattering of honors the exercises closed. The packed but patient audience were dismissed, pleased on the whole with what they had seen and heard, but glad to be released from the torrid atmosphere of a house, to which, save through its thronged doors, no sweet breeze from without had been able to come and cheer them. Commencement day has its joys and gratification no doubt, but in the sultry midsummer time it has its discomforts, which only the sternest stoicism can ignore. May these discomforts, however, be stoutly overlooked by growing numbers of the friends of old Union, and anniversaries like this, each more interesting than the last, be perpetuated to the furthest future.

C. V. S.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO.

The Silver Palace Sleeping-Car Excursion.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 23, 1867.

It is something in this weary world of change to have traveled all the way from New-York to Chicago without change of cars, by way of Harrisburgh, Altoona, Alliance and Fort Wayne, with that party that left the Metropolis at the comfortable hour of 9:30 last Monday morning.

THE ROUTE

What is known as the "Allentown route" from New-York to this city conveys you hither on sections of the New-Jersey Central, the Lehigh Valley, the Eastern Pennsylvania, the Lebanon Valley (owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company,) the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroads. This route, it is claimed, is the most direct from New-York, or from Philadelphia to this place, and is 60 miles shorter than any other. To increase its advantages the Central Transportation Company—an organization representing the consolidated interests of the several railroad companies—has resolved to send daily from New-York and from Chicago through trains, without change of cars, consisting of the magnificent silver palace sleeping cars, whose excellences have already been fully described in the TIMES. These cars, which cost $20,000 each, and which, without doubt, excel any ever manufactured in this or any other country, combine the advantages of many patents from time to time issued, the proprietors of which have united their claims in the Central Transportation Company, of which each patentee is a stockholder.

WHY THE JOURNEY WAS UNDERTAKEN.

This company has twenty-six cars on the Allentown line and Mr. JONAH WOODRUFF is the superintendent. To inaugurate this daily line it was resolved, by the officers of the several companies interested, to make an excursion from New-York and Philadelphia to Chicago. And so, at 9:30 o'clock, Monday, from New-York the excursion party started. It comprised two hundred and fifty persons, one-half of whom were ladies. Besides the railroad officers representatives of the principal New-York, New-England, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania newspapers accompanied it, and among the guests are the Mayor of Philadelphia, ROBERT D. HOLMES, Col. CHARLES O. JOLINE and his accomplished wife, the sister of Mayor HOFFMAN, WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, JOHN Y. FOSTER, military historian of New-Jersey, Dr. GILBERT, formerly Medical Director at Fortress Monroe, Quartermaster EMMETT, formerly of the United States Army, Miss OLIVE LOGAN, "Jennie June," and many others distinguished in military, political, literary and commercial circles.

ARRIVAL AT CHICAGO.

After a journey, which in its high degree of pleasure has seldom if ever been surpassed, the excursion train reached Chicago in good season last night. It was later than had been set down in the original programme, but in order to give the guests plenty of time to enjoy the excellent repasts provided for them at Altoona, Alliance and Fort Wayne, the train was delayed at those places longer than had been contemplated. On their arrival here the company was conveyed in carriages, specially provided for them, to the Sherman and Tremont Houses, where they remain until to-morrow morning, when at 7 o'clock, they start again in a special train for home. To-day they visit the places of public interest in Chicago, have a good dinner at the Sherman House and tread a measure there in the evening. Everything is gotten up for them upon the most liberal scale. The cost of the entertainment I will not attempt to estimate, but so well pleased am I, in common with the rest of the company with the generous provision made, that I hope that when next these jovial railroad men do take a ride, I may be there to see.

G. C.

THE FAR WEST.

Trouble with the Comanches—A Thieving Raid—The Caddos in Pursuit.

From Our Own Correspondent.
FORT ARBUCKLE, I. T., Friday, July 12, 1867.

The expectation, so prevalent a few weeks since in military circles, that the garrison at Fort Arbuckle, which at present consists of two companies of infantry and one of colored cavalry, would soon be called upon to defend itself against the encroachments of hostile Indians, has not as yet been realized, nevertheless recent developments have clearly shown that the apprehension was not without cause.

In the earlier part of June rumors were constantly coming into headquarters, to the effect that several Comanche and Kiowa bands were busily collecting along the base of the Wichita Mountains and the Washita River in the vicinity of the garrison and that they meditated an attack on the Fort. These reports received color and probability from the fact that parties of old war-worn Comanches, hungry and destitute, and feeble women were occasionally reporting at the fort and representing themselves as lost from the main tribes and ignorant of the whereabouts of the young men and warriors. Those best acquainted with Indian habits and especially familiar with the traits of the Comanche regarded these stories as a cunning ruse, designed solely for deception, and looked upon these visits of the "old folks" as intended to spy out contraband information, and merely as precursors of visits of a very different character.

Nothing, however, occurred until the night of the 15th of June, when a band of Comanches approached to within two hundred yards of the garrison limits and drove off two mules and six horses without being at the time discovered. The following day disclosed what had taken place, when the commanding officer of the post dispatched a party of Caddo scouts in pursuit. It is to be borne in mind that twenty-five Caddo Indians have been regularly mustered into the service of the Government, and are on duty at Arbuckle. The Caddos came upon the thieving Comanches at a point about thirty miles northwest of the post, engaged them, and, after killing three of their number, recovered the stolen animals.

Since this occurrence the Comanches have made no hostile demonstrations in the vicinity of Arbuckle, but it is reported that they have formed an offensive alliance with the Apaches, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Cheyennes, for the purpose of waging war on the whites in the western portion of this Territory. It is generally supposed that these same Indians were recently in front of Gen. HANCOCK and along the lines of western communication. Some of them have made admissions to that effect. At all events, it is a fact that these tribes, together with the Wachitas, are now collecting in the Territory southwest of the Arkansas River, at a point called Cottonwood Grove, about 100 miles from Fort Arbuckle.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Chief of the friendly Caddos, brings the information that the head men of these tribes have made overtures to him to join them, and that they have gotten together as many as two thousand warriors. That they mean fight, after a short period of rest, he thinks there is no shadow of doubt.

SPOTTED WOLF, one of the chiefs of the Arapahoes, with QUEEN-A-HABA and HORSE BACK, of the No-co-mi band of Comanches, and NOW-A-WAY, of the Cost-ye-to-Choes, are all at Cotton Wood, while LITTLE RAVEN, the ablest warrior of all the Arapahoes, was daily expected. SPOTTED WOLF has lately been at Arbuckle, and had an interview with the commanding officer. He reports that LITTLE RAVEN has made a treaty of peace with Gen. HANCOCK, but as no information of such a character has been received here, his story is discredited.

A few days since Lieut. MARK WALKER, Nineteenth United States Infantry, being then commanding officer at Fort Arbuckle, purchased the liberty of a white boy of old ESA HOBA, one of the Comanche chiefs. The child was stolen from Texas in September, 1866, by HORSE BACK, another Comanche notable, and by him sold to ESA HOBA for two ponies and a quantity of provisions. The boy's name is THEODORE ADOLPHUS BABB, and his age 13½ years. Lieut. WALKER paid in ransom money $210, beside about $25 worth of clothing and subsistence stores. The child is now waiting a requisition from its parents or friends.

ESA HOBA alleges, as an excuse for the apparent exorbitancy of his demands, that had he taken the child to Col. LEAVENWORTH in Kansas, he would easily have netted him five hundred dollars. He also informed Lieut. WALKER that HORSE-BACK had in his possession several more white children which he would bring in, provided the Government would pay such a price as would make it an object to engage in the enterprise.

The threatening attitude of the Indians in this locality has had the effect to add a new impulse to military operations in the district of the Indian Territory, and already three twenty-four-pounder brass guns have arrived at this station from Fort Gibson, the headquarters of the district, and more troops, both cavalry and infantry, are now on the way.

The cholera at Fort Gibson is greatly on the increase, and is creating considerable commotion in that vicinity. There is no doubt of its epidemic character, and the impression prevails that it may continue for months.

KENTUCKY REGULATORS.

How Major Bridgewater was Killed—Thirty Men Murdered and Outraged—Reported Death of Major Carpenter.

Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday, July 22, 1867.

A gentleman who witnessed the killing of Major BRIDGEWATER, gives this account of the affair: The Major had been assisting his brother to move and was returning home when he stopped in Stanford and sat down to play a game of checquers with a friend. While the game was progressing and Major BRIDGEWATER sitting in a store with his back to the door, a number of mounted men entered the town and approached the store. Six of the Regulators dismounted, and running up to the door fired upon BRIDGEWATER, killing him instantly. The first shot, it is said, was fired by a man named SANDERS, who is Captain of the band, and as BRIDGEWATER raised up in his chair the rest of the assassins discharged their revolvers. Some thirty shots in all were fired, eight entering his head and ten passing through his body. One of the balls fired by the regulators hit a man in the leg who was standing behind the counter in the store, and another ball wounded a gentleman in the arm. Immediately after firing the party mounted their horses and rode out of Stanford at full speed. There were eleven of them in all, and no resistance was offered or attempt made to arrest them. They are reported to have come from Crab Orchard, and had evidently been watching BRIDGEWATER, whom they attacked some three weeks ago when he, with a party of friends, drove them off, wounding two of their number. Major BRIDGEWATER leaves a wife and several small children to mourn his loss. He was personally one of the bravest men in the State, and had they given him a fair fight more than one Regulator would have bit the dust; but he was shot in the back by a pack of cowards who did not dare meet him face to face.

Some idea of the lawless condition of affairs in parts of Kentucky may be inferred from the fact that this one band has whipped or hung over thirty men.

Some of the most noticeable of their acts are the following: Hanging of JOHN TAYLOR until he was almost dead; hanging of WILLIAM TAYLOR, his brother, until he was dead; attack on the negro population of Lebanon, gutting stores and shooting at the terror-stricken and fleeing citizens; hanging of WILLIAM GOODE, CLEM CROWDUS and TOM STEVENS; hanging, in a grave-yard, of a negro named AL. MCROBERTS; attempt to capture EDWARD BROWN, the Regulators being driven off, one of their number killed and two wounded; the next night they burned BROWN's house; in April last they hung JERRY TROWBRIDGE, at Danville, and ALFRED JENNINGS, in Washington County; THOMAS CARRIER was taken from the jail and hung in Danville, and an attempt made to hang LEWIS HALLIGAN, but he escaped. The same night the Regulators fired on a negro, but he got away, and they then took out THOMAS CARRIER, mentioned above, and hung him in sight of his agonized family. They next attempted to hang WILLIAM BENNINGTON, near Perryville, but he hid away. On May 7 they took THOMAS GABEHEART from the jail at Campbellsville and hung him. On the 3d of June they captured JOHN DEVINE, who, in attempting to escape, was shot in the back and then hung to a tree. Capt. WILLIAM SHIVELY, for speaking against the mob, was shot at, but escaped. The same mob drove from their homes Gen. FRY, Capt. GOODLOE and Hon. JOHN HARLAN, and hung two negroes in Jessamine County. Attempts were made to seize DAVIS and WHITE, citizens of Mercer County, and J. D. HALE was compelled to flee for his life. David Warren, a colored man, was killed, and Thomas Beggarly, John Crowdus, William Rinehart (white,) and three negroes whipped. Mr. Goode and family, Henry Crowdus, William Wilson, Crosby Elliott, James Crowdus, J. J. Nash, Hutchison Speed, Riley Crowdus, Eddie Brown, Thomas Beggarly, George Elliott, and several other citizens whose names we do not know, have been driven from their homes.

On the 22d of June the Regulators visited Willisburgh for the purpose of capturing Capt. J. M. FIDLER and Col. HAYS, Union candidates; but the meeting was postponed, and neither of the gentlemen fell into their hands. Of the political character of the men who have been shot, hung or maltreated, we can only say that, so far as we know, they were all Union men except two, who were bad characters.

It is said that the men who hung the negroes at Nicholasville, and who resisted the United States troops and shot Col. RICE, belonged to the same band, and that eleven members of it live in Lexington, Ky.

We have endeavored to give a faithful account of one of the bands of Regulators now infesting Kentucky, and have only to add that several civil officers are known to be members of the band. Little or no information can be got from the citizens as to who the lawless men are or what they do, for to inform is to incur the displeasure of the mob and jeopardize life and property.

Major CARPENTER, who, a few days ago, was attacked by three men in Lancaster, Ky., is reported to have been killed on Friday night, but we cannot trace the report to any reliable source, and it is hoped to be false. A few days ago both BRIDGEWATER and CARPENTER were in this city and said they expected to be killed. One is already dead, and if the other is not yet killed it is likely he will be unless he seeks safety in flight from his home and family.

Arrest of Counterfeiters of Five-Cent Coins in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 24.

Several months since, United States Detective QUINTON gained a point that led him to the belief that a very extensive manufactory of five-cent nickel coins was in existence in this city. Acting upon the information thus gained, and assisted by Detective RUBY, of Indiana, he followed up the matter closely until he was enabled, yesterday, to place his hand upon the men and the tools. The trail led to the fourth story of a building on the north side of Third-street, next west of the Henrie House. A rear room of this fourth floor had been, for some time, occupied by a mysterious couple of men who passed themselves off as paper-hangers, but were, in reality, busily engaged in melting metal, molding counterfeits of the five-cent pieces and selling the same to the men who carried the "boodles" by the thousands.

Up to noon of yesterday, they carried on a brisk business in their own way, entirely undisturbed. At about 1 o'clock, however, they were startled by the kicking of their well-bolted door by QUINTON, RUBY, conveniently posted, watched their windows. The first kick at the door was followed by the falling of heavy packages of coins upon the low roof beneath. The second kick brought forth several moulds and a quantity of metal. The third kick happened to burst the lock, and Detective QUINTON, with RUBY at his heels, stood in a room in which glowed a briskly-burning fire, beneath a furnace kettle filled with metal, and before which stood the two "coniackers," stripped to the waist on account of the heat, and just preparing to throw fire, furnace and all out of the window, in pursuit of the articles already dropped. The disturbance thus produced had aroused the quiet and innocent fellow-occupants of the counterfeiters and their neighbors, who, supposing that a serious fight was in progress, sent to the neighboring police station, on Hammond-street, for the police. Lieut. DEITCH and Sergt. WHITE promptly responded to the call, and arrived in time to assist in the arrest and see enough to make them good witnesses for the United States.

The two men thus arrested gave their names in as LOUIS BELI and LOUIS BELINO. They were taken to the United States Court, together with their tools—five moulds of five pieces each and the furnace—fifty pounds of metal and five thousand counterfeit pieces, and were sent to jail, to appear before Commissioner HALLIDAY for examination on Thursday next.

Serious Disturbances by Negroes at Quincy, Ill.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, July 23.

We learn from a gentleman just arrived from Quincy that a serious disturbance occurred near that place on Saturday night last. It appears that a number of negroes residing in a building called the "Institute," situated in the suburbs of the city, were holding a prayer meeting on the night above referred to, when they were disturbed in their services by a gang of drunken negroes from the city, who proposed to have a dance. This was refused by the occupants, when the drunken rowdies attempted to burn the building and furniture, but the fire was put out. Dr. S. HUBBARD, who was attending a patient in the neighborhood, heard the noise and went to the scene of the disturbance and began taking down the names of the rioters, stating that he would have them arrested. Upon this the rioters extinguished the lights and commenced an attack upon the Doctor, breaking his jaw and inflicting other injuries upon his person. They then started for the city, and on the way attacked several persons, one of whom, a young man, shot a negro dead, and then gave himself up to the authorities and was acquitted. At the time our informant left the rioters had not been arrested. Although Dr. HUBBARD is badly injured, it is thought he will recover.

International Rowing Match at Springfield.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 25.

There is a fair prospect that an international rowing match will take place in this city next month. A controversy between the WARD brothers of Newburgh, N. Y., and the famous four-oared crew of St. Johns, N. B., has resulted in the following proposition from the former to the latter: The WARDS will not row the St. Johns crew on Charles River, but will make a match to row five or six miles on the Connecticut at this city, with one turn or straight, for $1,000, within four weeks or six. The distance, course and time may be chosen by the St. John's crew from the above propositions, but the race must take place on a fair day and smooth course. The Wards have put $200 on deposit, as evidence that they are in earnest, and invite the St. John's men to do likewise. We have private information that the latter crew are perfectly willing to row on the Springfield course, and there will probably be no difficulty in closing the terms of the match. As the St. John's crew are really the four-oared champions of the world, the race will be one of unusual importance and interest.

Losses of Lumber on the Upper Mississippi.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, July 29.

The effects of the late heavy rains on the Upper Mississippi are more disastrous to the lumbermen than the previous freshet. It is estimated that from ten to fifteen millions feet of logs have, by the breaking of the booms, already passed over the falls, and down the Mississippi, and it is feared that as many more will follow, unless the waters rapidly subside. Many of these logs will never be recovered, while the cost of gathering, assorting and marketing the others will amount to nearly their value. The loss is severe upon those engaged in the lumber business, while all interests in some degree will be affected by it. There are logs enough, however, in the booms above the falls, to keep the mills running, and to supply the demand for lumber during the rest of the season, and we trust those booms will be able to withstand the fury of the flood. The immense amount of rain this year filling all the lakes, marshes and streams tributary to the Father of Waters, has effectually dissipated the "drying up" theory, and given assurance of sufficient water to render the Mississippi navigable for a number of years to come.

Five Hundred Bonds Twice Spoiled in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican.

When Mr. VALLE was Water Commissioner he had five hundred of the water bonds printed. When the work was done Mr. BUDD discovered that in reference to the interest, the words "in gold" had been omitted. This, of course, vitiated the whole, and the lot was destroyed. Another 500 were then lithographed, but here another blunder was perpetrated. Mr. SUSISKY, our City Treasurer, naturally feeling an objection to writing his intricate name forty thousand times, had it lithographed on the coupons. The bonds were then sent to the Mayor for his signature, but, after he had signed them, Mr. THOMAS discovered that the name of the Treasurer had been lithographed, not written, as required by ordinance, and refused to deliver the bonds, and so the five hundred will have to be destroyed, and the Treasurer will have to prepare himself for his autographic labor. We are not aware of the expense of all this, but considering the profits on the bonds, we suppose it may be overlooked.

Destitution in North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Standard, 23d.

The ravages of war, the loss of property of all kinds, the drouth which prevailed in many localities last year, and the heavy and long-continued rains of June of the present year, have caused much want and suffering in this State. We know there are instances in which the benevolence of the Government is abused, but this is to be expected where want so much abounds, and where there is no regular detective system to distinguish the really deserving from the thriftless and vicious. It is better to aid a large number who really deserve it, and make some mistakes in so doing, than it would be to aid none because a few unworthy persons might impose themselves on the Government. The chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, Gen. MILES, has been very liberal in dispensing aid to our suffering people. This aid is freely bestowed in provisions to all actually needy persons, without regard to color, condition or former or present political opinions. God makes His sun to rise upon the evil and the good, and His rain to fall upon the just and the unjust. Its agents only need to know that the applicant is really in a suffering condition, and it is extended without regard to the character of the applicant.

But even charity has bounds. This aid should be given no longer than it is actually necessary. The people should be encouraged to rely on industry and economy for a living. The habit of begging for, or depending on the Government for a living, should be sternly discountenanced. Governments are established, not to feed people or support them in habits of idleness, but to protect them in their industry, and encourage them in their efforts to improve their condition. The aid now extended by the Bureau and by the benevolent is temporary in its character. It cannot be continued as a permanent thing. It ought not to be.

We learn that the suffering in Union County, in this State, is very great. The crops in that county last year were cut off by the drouth. The people of Union have been relieved to some extent by the Maryland contribution and the contribution made in Washington City under the auspices of Dr. POWELL; but we learn that an officer of the Bureau, who has carefully inquired into their condition by order of Gen. MILES, reports some seven hundred persons as totally destitute, and of course in a starving condition. We learn that Col. CHUBB, who has charge of the Bureau during the temporary absence of Gen. MILES, has sent a large quantity of corn and pork to Union to be distributed among the poor; and the Committee having in charge the Boston fund have appropriated the sum of $300 to the county. This sum has been sent to a Committee in Union, who will apply it mainly to the sick, the infirm, and the aged, as it is believed the Government will furnish enough meat and bread for the great body of the suffering population. WILLIAM GRAY, Esq., acting for the benevolent people of Boston, has recently notified Gen. MILES, Col. PULLIAM and W. W. HOLTON that he has been authorized to add the sum of $2,100 to the Boston gift, making in all $9,100 donated by the Boston people through this channel for the relief of the poor in this State. But $2,000 of this amount have thus far been actually expended; but the Committee, after due consideration, having heard from various parts of the State, have appropriated the bulk of the fund to such localities as seem to be most in want.

The Crops in Alabama.

The Selma (Ala.) *Messenger* publishes the following extract from a private letter written in the interior of Alabama:

"I think our prospect for a good crop of cotton is twenty-five per cent. less than it was ten days ago. It was so wet last week we could not work. This, with the consequent loss of time, and the demoralization produced by speeches and idle chat attending registration, has seriously injured us. Week before last I could have done more work in one day than I can now in two. A good deal of my cotton is very large and watery-jointed, and it must be very seasonable for us to make a crop. If it is rainy, the bottom crop wil rot from excessive shade. If, on the other hand, the weather be very dry, the growth will be checked, and most of the squares will drop. I feel nervous and uneasy about our condition, and a failure this year will ruin us. I have more grass to-day than at any time this year."

The Crops and their Probable Influence on Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 23.

The anticipation of an abundance harvest is giving a stimulus to general business in all departments. A prominent Chicago merchant has sent to his correspondent in New-York the following accounts of the prospective crops in the Northwest, which are confirmed by numerous other reports from similar authentic sources:

"The prospect for large crops of wheat, oats and rye are very promising. I hear of no croaking from farmers in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin or Illinois. A few weeks more of pleasant weather will place all of the above-mentioned crops beyond danger."

Two days later: "Weather splendid, and has been since 29th of May. Crops never promise better. Harvesting in Southern Illinois."

These favorite reports from the crops in the interior, where there has been no excess of rain, and from the seaboard States in which recent heavy rains awakened some fear of injury from rust, have fully reassured commercial circles, and some improvement in trade circles is apparent. A more hopeful feeling gives tone and encouragement in all pursuits, and those who have been prophets of disaster are assuming a more cheery mood. The anticipation of large amounts of food products being forwarded from the West is producing a very decided effect upon the value of Western railroad shares. A moderate rise is also noticed in the price of the shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad from a like cause, and the market retains the improvement with great firmness. Professional operators, generally quick to discount any prospective changes in the value of securities, have come to the conclusion that the railroads of the country, already supplied with freight to nearly their full carrying capacity, must largely increase their earnings during the Fall months. It is quite probable that, with lower prices for grain and provisions, the roads will find it necessary to reduce their rates of freight; but on the other hand it is reasonable to anticipate that they will find it practicable to reduce the general cost of running the roads and of repairs. Should the roads find it practicable to reduce their tariff of freights, their business would be thereby largely increased and the general trade of the country benefited by a freer exchange of commodities.

"A Rad. to a Reb. Greeting."

The following letter from Gen. BRISBIN to RAPHAEL SEMMES is published in the Columbus, Ohio, papers:

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 18, 1867.

Raphael Semmes, Editor Bulletin, Pirate, Traitor, &c.:

SIR: Some one has sent me a copy of your paper, in which you devote nearly a whole column to my late speech at Lexington, Ky. You think me "incendiary, wicked, bad and a party man on the Fourth of July." What right have you, a vile wretch, living by the grace of God and the mercy of a too humane Government, to take a loyal man to task for what he may see fit to say? Have you so soon forgotten your crimes, or are you insane enough to believe that they are forgotten among men, and that treason, after all, is not to be punished? For the sake of your soul I beg you not to forget the past, nor be unmindful of the future, for the day is coming when you and FORREST will both be called to a just account for your misdeeds. Pirates and butchers of innocent men cannot long live in America unhung. Be constantly prepared, for you know not the day nor the hour wherein the righteous Judge will come to do justice. Being a Christian man, when your trouble is great and deep tribulation is upon you send for me, and I will come and do all I can to prepare you for your end, though, I tell you frankly, I believe no earthly intercession can save you from the hottest hell in damnation. You fear "such men" as I am will "rise to power" on the shoulders of the blacks. When you recollect your awful guilt, and that by the law of nations you are an outlaw, well may your coward conscience make you fear such an event. You assail the poor blacks, and charge them with the committing of "murder, arson, riot and robbery." All good men know the blacks have behaved wonderfully well since they were set free, and your charges are unjust as they are false. You say such men as I instigate them to do lawless acts. You, a pirate and a traitor, are a pretty fellow to talk about lawless acts. The devil rebuking sin would be a mild comparison. I have always advised the negroes to be law abiding, quiet, sober, industrious and peaceful, and shall continue to do so. They have no occasion to take the law into their own hands, and when they do, I shall condemn them as I do you. We who are their friends, by the help of God and a Radical Congress, will, in good time, in a legal way, properly punish you and all their enemies, and the enemies of the Republic, and in the meantime, the negroes will be quiet, orderly and industrious citizens. Yours, truly,

JAMES S. BRISBIN, United States Army.

Co-operative Knife Factory in Connecticut.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* gives the following account of a coöperative association of penknife makers which is doing a manufacturing business at Northfield, Conn.:

"It seems that some twenty years ago, a number of workmen in the knife factories throughout the State struck for higher wages, feeling sure that their employers received the lion's share of the profits. The demand was not acceded to. Instead of loafing around idle, and combining to prevent others from working, as it is fashionable now-a-days to do, these men—mostly English and Scotch—assembled and talked over the 'situation,' and concluded to go into business for themselves. One of their number reconnoitered, found an old unused mill on a little brook in Northfield, and made a bargain for it—$5 a month, and the farmer who owned it was to take his pay in pocket-knives. They counted up their 'capital,' and found it to consist in an even five dollars a piece, the fund of those who had only two or three dollars being pieced out by those who were the fortunate possessors of seven or eight. They appointed one of their number President of the Company, invested this capital in the machinery required, bought their stock on time, and went earnestly at work. They were generally sober and industrious—those who were otherwise dropping out of their own weight, and giving place to better men. The business succeeded. The capital was largely increased. Dividends were declared. The profits, instead of being absorbed by one, were shared by all. The old shop was enlarged. The workmen-capitalists gathered their families about them, and each built himself a snug white cottage along the road leading to the adjacent hill-side. Some of the past officers have proven unworthy or inefficient, and the Company has met its share of mishaps, but the general result has been prosperity. The stock, largely increased, cannot be had for anything like par. The workmen, driven to think for themselves, are mostly Republicans, and they form as pleasant a picture of thrift, skill, sobriety and comfort as one would encounter in a week's travel. Several of the original proprietors are still found at the polishing wheel, and as each man has personal interest in the excellence of the work, there are in the market no better or handsomer knives than those produced by the Northfield Knife Company. Why should not other workmen, of every craft, profit by this experiment?"

Four Children Drowned.

The Kenosha (Wis.) *Telegraph* gives the following particulars of the drowning of four children at that place on the 17th: "Six children, five boys and one girl, ages ranging from 10 to 16 years, were in a small skiff, sailing on the lake about a quarter of a mile from shore, just off the north end of the island. The boat was overloaded, and by an unfortunate movement of some of the company it suddenly upset. The five boys soon managed to get hold of the bottom of the boat, to which they clung, while the little girl went down, and when she came up she was not in reach, and soon sank to rise no more. The five boys clung to the boat for some time and tried to right it, and in the attempt it was rolled clear over and three of them lost their hold and being too much exhausted to regain it, were drowned. Two boys clung to the boat, until some persons discovered them, procured a boat and went to their relief, and they were taken off and saved. The names of the parties drowned are ROSA WILLIAMS, aged 16 years, her brother JOHN, 11 years; son of Mr. WEISHMAN, 12 years; and a son of Mr. KNIFF, 12 years.

PEACHES IN NEW-JERSEY.—The prospect this year is rather gloomy respecting the supply of peaches. Advices from the most important localities

do not encourage the hopes of a very large yield. The supply at the markets will be diminished below what it might be by the exorbitant freight charges of the railroads. Railroad transportation from Delaware, where a large portion of our peach supply comes from, will average about forty cents a basket, which, with the cost of picking, counting, sorting, shipping, transportation, commission on sales (ten per cent.,) wear and tear, and loss of baskets and crates, will make the actual cost of getting a basket of peaches to New-York nearly or quite $1. The peaches will therefore have to sell for $1 50 or $2 a basket. Philadelphia will, no doubt, fare much better, as a large portion of our peach supply finds its way to her market in consequence of the expense and difficulty thrown in the way of getting them to New-York by the railroad companies.—*Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.*

Greece and Turkey—Letter from Dr. S. G. Howe.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the subjoined extracts from a private letter on the Eastern question, addressed by Dr. S. G. Howe to a prominent member of Congress:

ATHENS, Saturday, June 15, 1867.

The "sick man" must soon die; or if he don't, the watchers and the nurses will strangle him to put him out of misery, and themselves out of the position of weary waiters for his old shoes. In other words, there must soon be a general break-up of European Turkey, and a political reorganization. Now, however much the European Powers may be disposed to ignore the existing nationalities, and to disregard moral forces growing out of them, they cannot do so safely. Servia is the only country that has an assured political position in the future. All the rest—Epirus, Thessaly, Bulgaria, Roumelia, Macedonia—in short all the great Delta of the Danube, must be reformed politically, and in the reformation national affinities and moral forces must be considered, else the work will soon have to be done over again. Among these national affinities and moral forces the Greek nationality is beyond all question the greatest.

The Turks hold this country only by military possession, and this of the frailest kind. They are not merely "camped in Europe," but their main camp is separated from the base of the Turkish dominion by a belt of country nearly a hundred miles broad. The great bulk of the Turkish population is now restricted to the northeast corner of the Delta of the Danube in the angle between the river and the Black Sea. South of this great encampment is a belt settled by the Bulgarians, and north of them the Greeks have got possession of and are settled in the most important section of all, a strip extending from the Straits of the Bosphorous all along the north coast of the Sea of Marmora and of the Ægean Sea, the Gulf of Salonica, and clear down to the northern boundary of the kingdom of Greece proper. They thus "command the position," geographically. The Turks are in this respect "nowhere." They are scattered in detached settlements over European Turkey, but have no local advantages, no bond of union, no power of self-preservation. They are constantly losing ground in numbers, in wealth and in power, while the Greek and the other Christian nationalities are continually gaining in all respects.

No power, not even Russia, can ever oust the Greeks from the possession of their commanding commercial position along the Sea of Marmora and the Ægean. They even share the command of Constantinople, which must be the commanding position of the eastern world.

Then as to moral forces, the Greeks possess by far the greater part. By Greeks I do not mean, however, the million and a-half subjects of the Kingdom of Greece proper, but include the three million of the Greek race, language, religion and spirit, who are mostly in the Turkish Dominions.

You may see the results of the fine physical organization, the intellectual activity, the keen perceptions of this race in the improvement which persons sprung from it make as soon as they enjoy freedom from oppression. In all the great commercial centres of Europe and Asia you find Greeks rising to eminence in wealth and power, as merchants, and gaining respect by their character.

The Greek merchants of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Marseilles, and of many Asiatic cities, are respected for their integrity as well as for their activity. They can be open and honest and still thrive; but the Greek trader, under the Ottoman yoke, must cringe and deceive if he would have any peace and security.

Nor are the Greeks without a great share of actual power in Turkey itself. They are superior in native ability, in activity and enterprise to the Albanians, Bulgarians and other indigenous inhabitants of European Turkey. They already fill important posts. They are the merchants, the contractors, the builders, the overseers, the leaders, in short, of enterprises of all kinds. They even fill high and important positions about the Provincial Government and even at the Porte itself. For the Turks, as administrators, are far inferior to our old slaveocrats; these at least condescended to go into the political arena and to govern the country; but the Turks desire only sensuous gratification, and to live upon the money which they can squeeze out of the conquered provinces, regardless of how soon they may dry up its sources. The worst governed of our slave plantations was never running so rapidly to financial ruin and desolation as are the Turkish provinces, at least the Turkish population of those provinces.

But the point which I wish you to look specially at is this. The Greek nationality (so to speak) numbers between four and five millions. It is the preponderating native power in European Turkey, indeed in all Turkey. It must exercise vast influence in the coming changes, and in the future commercial development which is sure to follow the removal of the present leaden incubus from the vast and fertile region south of the Danube and upon the shores of Marmora and the Black Sea.

The centre of this nationality is here in Greece proper; and here it "runs to head." Here is one of the best universities in Europe, with over one thousand earnest and laborious students. Here are excellent high schools for girls, gymnasia for boys, common schools for all children. Here is a free Press, with newspapers in abundance.

Such a people must necessarily exercise great influence in coming changes, and political, social and commercial institutions. They are even over-active; and I tell them the only possible use I can see for the amount of brains which they are bringing into market, is to govern the new communities which may spring up round about them on the destruction of Turkey.

They are all liberal and even democratic in their political tendencies. GEORGIUS REX is at this moment on his travels, but the King of Greece is at home. I talked with him to-day. So long as he pleases the people, and leads where they want to go, so long he is King; no longer.

This people has the strongest sympathy with the people of the United States, and regard for their political institutions.

Now here is my question—why shall our country go on in her past course, and cultivate relations with a decaying, worthless, nay a vicious Power, being such a political martinet as to forbid our ships-of-war from taking women and children from promontories where they are being starved to death, lest we should offend that Power, while she utterly neglects and even snubs such a young and growing and promising Power as Greece? Faithfully, S. G. HOWE.

Reported Defalcations by the Collector of Windsor, C. W.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

During the years 1864, 1865 and 1866, Mr. CAESA MARENTETTE, of Windsor, was the town Collector, and has of course received large sums of money, amounting for 1866 to not less than $16,000. During the latter part of his term suspicions were entertained least his accounts might not be in a satisfactory condition, and from this fact, as well as because it was deemed by many that the duties of the office were not performed in a satisfactory manner, another gentleman was chosen to fill the position for 1867. After considerable difficulty the books of Mr. MARENTETTE were obtained by the Council of the town, and subjected to a careful examination, and at a meeting of that body on Monday night this examination was reported, and a deficiency of over $4,000 found to exist in the accounts for his whole term of office. This sum will, however, be subject to some reduction on account of certain offsets which exist in Mr. MARENTETTE's favor amounting to several hundred dollars. Mr. MARENTETTE, feeling disatisfied at the results arrived at from the present examination of the books, has decided to procure one to be made for himself, which is now in progress. We do not understand, however, that he claims that no deficiency exists, but that it is not so large as represented. It would seem from the facts developed that Mr. MARENTETTE became indebted to the town at a period quite early in his official career, and has carried this indebtedness continually, making up the deficiency of one year by appropriations from the receipts of the next, until his position having been lost, the means for so doing were no longer at hand. His bondsmen are, however, good, and he has himself some property, so that the town will lose nothing. The above facts, having been furnished us by several of the leading citizens of Windsor, probably give an accurate statement of the case up to the present time, and no further action will be likely to be taken in the matter until the next meeting of the Town Council.

Important Case in the United States District Court at Detroit.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 24.

An important and interesting case, under the Confiscation Acts of 1861 and 1862, is now before the United States District Court in this city.

In February, 1864, proceedings were taken to confiscate 343 shares of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, and 200 shares of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, the property of SAMUEL MILLER, a citizen of Virginia. MILLER did not appear in the cause, having no notice thereof, and a decree was obtained confiscating the property, and a sale ordered. This sale took place in April, 1864, and the stock sold for about $30,000 in all. The railroad companies refused to issue new certificates to the purchasers at this sale, and the Court held that it had no power to compel the corporations to issue the new certificates. A new sale was ordered, and the shares again sold for $2,700 in all. Subsequently the 243 shares of the Toledo stock were purchased by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and new certificates issued. The 200 shares of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad stock were purchased by an individual. The proceeds of this sale were divided between the Government and the informer. At the close of the war, MILLER filed his petition to set aside the sale, and for a rehearing of the case, for the reasons that he had been loyal to the Union during the war; that the testimony as to his disloyalty was false, and that the proceedings to confiscate his property were irregular and void. The case involves the questions of the constitutionality of the confiscation acts, and the regularity and validity of proceedings under them. D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD appears as counsel for the petitioner, Mrs. DANDRIDGE, (a daughter of the late President TAYLOR,) in the case of the United States *vs.* Dandridge, which is before the Court at the same time, and depends upon the same questions.

Education of the Freed People in the South.

The *American Messenger* of this week publishes the following letter:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., June 29, 1867.

To Rev. G. L. Shearer, District Secretary American Tract Society:

MY DEAR SIR: I wish to call your attention to a great desideratum in the prosecution of our educational work among the freed people. It is a supply of elementary books for distribution beyond the sphere of the schools now in operation. Less than 20,000 freedmen, of all ages, in this State, out of the 500,000 colored population, will have been reached during the current year by any teacher or book; and yet the greater part of this neglected majority, if supplied with primers or spelling-books, would find some person, either white or colored, to give them a start in the knowledge of letters. Every fireside thus supplied would become a school, and thousands would be taught without expense. There is a universal impatience in the rural districts, on account of being deprived, for so long a time, of the advantages which they have understood their brethren of the cities and towns are enjoying. In not a few places school-houses have been erected by the freedmen at their own cost, and some local teacher engaged; but the school cannot be opened for want of books.

I respectfully ask, as a contribution from the Society you represent, 5,000 copies of the United States Primer, to be distributed, through the officers of the Bureau, in every county, to all who may desire them and are unable to purchase books, without distinction of race or color.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. M. MANLY,
Superintendent of Education, Virginia.

This important appeal from the great State of Virginia will commend itself to all who wish to encourage the education of the freedmen. Five thousand copies of the United States Primer—"the primer with the flag" can be furnished for $1,000. Will not the liberal friends of the Society authorize the Committee to send them at once on this errand of extended usefulness?

The Indian Troubles—Letter from a Government Agent.

GOV. CRAWFORD and United States Senator ROSS, of Kansas, recently wrote a letter to the St. Louis *Democrat* against the proposed peaceable Indian policy, and asserted that the Osage Indians were on the war-path. GEORGE C. SNOW, United States Indian Agent in Idaho, has made a statement to the effect that the impression intended to be made by the former letter is wholly false, and that the Osages are only going on their customary biennial hunt. He concludes:

If Congress would appropriate a small sum for building a temporary agency in the Osage nation, in which an agent could live; and if the Government would pay them their annuities promptly, according to agreement, and put a deputy marshal and a posse of thirty or forty good mounted men at the agent's control, to enable him to execute the intercourse laws; and if the legislature of Kansas would not pass such laws as the "Texas cattleroad" laws, by which Governors, ex-Governors and State Senators expect to realize a fortune in conducting Texan cattle through Osage lands; I say, if all this could be done, and it can be, at a much less cost than an Indian war, I will wager my very existence that the Osage Indians can be kept perfectly peaceable, notwithstanding the Governor says "there is no such thing as peace except by war."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.
Hon. J. WORTHAM, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Wheat Market in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 24.

There is nothing of moment doing in the wheat market. New Winter wheat is only being received to the extent of a few car-loads, and these are sold to the city millers, who are running from hand to mouth. Spring Wheat is very dull, and for present delivery we hear of no transactions beyond car-load lots for immediate use. There is very little disposition on the part of speculators to operate for future delivery, though some adventurous contracts for No. 2 Spring were made to-day at $1 55 for August, and $1 50 for early September delivery, sellers' option. The prospects for an abundant crop were never better, and, notwithstanding that the new harvest will come upon the heels of an exhausted supply, there is no confidence in the stability of present prices, or even prices approximating to them.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The vast tracts of woodland which were burned over in Sandwich, Mass., a little over a year ago, are now literally covered with blueberry bushes, on which thousands of bushels of the largest and finest blueberries are found, and hundreds of persons resort to these woods daily to gather the fruit. This burning over of the woodland is what brings forth these berries in such abundance. In a few weeks the whortleberries will be equally abundant.

The Rockland *Gazette* says the great Shipbuilders' Bank case has been decided in favor of the stockholders. This action was brought by the receivers against the stockholders collectively to recover about $85,000 and interest for ten years, making at this time over $135,000. The case has been pending more than seven years, and has been pertinaciously contested on every point.

The Texas papers speak of a general disposition among the farmers of that State to lessen the quantity and improve the quality of the land they cultivate. This change is caused by the scarcity of labor, which leads to improved cultivation and an increase of production from a given quantity of land. The improvement in the system of cultivation in Texas will ultimately extend to all parts of the South.

There was a frost at Oakland, Me., on Monday morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 26, 1867.

$3,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '62, Small ... 111½	100 West. U. Tel ... 48⅛
11 000 do ... 111⅛	12 do ... 48⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '64 C. ... 109⅛	100 Quick. Min. ... 34⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65 ... 109⅛	10 U. S. Tr. Co ... ex-d 160
500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue ... 108⅝	250 Pac. M. S. Co ... 147
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67 ... 108⅝	100 do ... b10 147
2,000 U.S.5s,10-40s.C. ... 102¼	1800 N. Y. Central ... 109⅜
2,000 N.Y. St. 6s.'73 ... 100¼	310 do ... b30 109⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s. New ... 67	100 Erie Railroad ... 74⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s ... x-c 68¼	200 do ... b30 74⅛
1,000 Missouri 6s ... 104⅛	600 do ... 74⅛
20,000 O. & M. Cer ... 27	100 do ... b30 74⅜
30,000 do ... 27¼	100 do ... b10 74⅜
80,000 do ... 27⅛	1500 do ... 74⅜
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83 ... 96	10 do ... 75
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. ... 89⅝	100 Hud. Riv. R. ... 119¼
1,000 do ... 89⅝	100 do ... 119⅞
5,000 G. Wt. R. 2d M. ... 74	6 N. Y. & N. H. R. ... 120
9,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. ... 86	3500 Reading R. ... 108¼
1,000 Mar. & C. 1st. M. ... 83¼	200 do ... s30 107⅞
2,000 Morris & Es. 1st M. ... 97	181 Mich. Cen ... 112⅛
11 Bank S. of N. Y. ... 126	200 do ... 112⅛
10 Cen. Nat. Bank ... 107	500 M. S. & N. I. ... 83⅜
10 Fourth Nat. Bank ... 108¼	67 Chi. & N. W. ... 48¼
23 Ninth Nat. Bank ... 106⅛	2800 do ... 48⅜
5 Shoe & L. Bank ... 109	400 do ... 48⅜
300 Adams Ex. Co ... 73⅛	200 do ... 48
100 do ... 73⅜	800 Chic. & N.W.Pf. ... 73¼
100 Wells & F Ex. ... 70	50 do ... 73
200 do ... 69⅛	22 do ... 72⅜
100 Bruns. C. L. Co ... 5⅛	400 Clev. & Tol ... 123
1 Amer. Ex. ... 72⅛	600 do ... 123¼
10 do ... 72⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. ... 103⅜
100 Mer. U. Ex. 25 ₰ cent. paid ... 11	500 do ... 103⅜
25 do ... 10⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. R. ... 53
1200 Canton Co ... 52	200 do ... 53⅜
100 do ... b30 52¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr ... 67⅞
200 do ... 52¼	600 do ... 67⅜
100 Wilksbarre Coal ... 41	100 do ... 67½
100 do ... 40⅛	25 Chic. B. & Q. R. ... 150
$1,000 N. Car. 6s ... x-c 58⅛	100 Tol., W. & W. ... 53¼
20,000 O. & M. C. ... 27⅛	700 do ... 53
6,000 Mor.&Essex 2d ... 85	100 Tol., W. & W Pr ... 72
100 Cum. Coa Pr. ... 38⅛	800 Pitts. F. W. & C. R. ... 106⅛
200 Wilkesbarre Coal ... 40	100 do ... b10 106⅜
100 West. U. Tel ... 48⅛	100 Mar. & C. 1st P. ... 22
100 Canton Co ... 52¼	1000 Reading R. ... 108¼
100 do ... 52⅜	300 Cleve. & Tol ... 123¼
50 Mer. U. Ex. 25 ₰ cent. paid ... 10⅛	200 do ... 123¾
15 Pacific Mail ... 146⅛	200 do ... 123⅞
400 N. Y. Cen ... 109⅛	500 Chi. & N. W. ... 48⅞
100 do ... b30 110	200 do ... 49
100 Erie R ... s15 74⅛	500 Chic. & R. I. ... 104
700 do ... 74⅛	400 Mil. & St. P. ... 53
	100 do ... 52½
	200 M. & St. P. Pf. ... 67½
	100 do ... 67
	100 Mar. & C. 1st Pr ... 21¾
	9 New-Jersey Cen. R. ... 121½
	100 Tol., W. & W. ... 52¾
	100 Cen. Coal ... 49

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62 ... 111⅝	250 Pacific Mail ... 147
1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62 ... 108⅜	100 do ... b30 147½
25,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65 ... 109⅝	100 do ... 146⅞
75,000 U.S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss ... 108⅜	200 N. Y. Cen ... 109¾
120,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '67, R. ... 138	500 do ... 109½
50,000 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. First Ser ... 107⅜	200 do ... s10 109½
260,000 do 2d Ser ... 107⅜	9 Erie R ... 74
50,000 Tenn. 6s. 6s. new ... 66⅛	1200 do ... 74½
10,000 Ga. St. 7s ... 86	500 do ... s30 74
60,000 O. & Miss. C. ... 27⅜	100 do ... b30 74⅜
10,000 do ... 27⅞	200 do ... 74⅜
350,000 do ... 28	200 Hud. Riv, R. ... 119⅞
3,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M ... 102¼	500 Reading R. ... 107⅞
100 Wells, F. & Co. Ex ... 69⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. R. ... 83⅜
100 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₰ c. paid ... 15	500 do ... 83
100 do ... s60 15⅛	200 Ill. Cen ... 119
200 Canton Co ... 52¼	200 Clev. & Pitts ... 91⅛
552 West. U. Tel ... 48⅜	1600 Chic. & N. W ... 48⅜
100 At. Mail ... 111⅝	1500 do ... b30 48⅜
	100 Chic. & N. W. Prf. ... 72⅜
	200 Clev. & Tol ... 124
	200 do ... 124⅛
	100 Mil. & St. P. R ... 53
	1500 P., F. W. & C ... 106⅛
	200 Tol., W. & W ... 52⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C. ... c 27½	50 Hud. Riv. R. ... 119⅜
300 Canton Co ... 51	200 Reading R. ... 108½
100 do ... b3 51	600 do ... 108⅛
100 Wells Fargo Ex ... 69⅛	200 do ... s10 108
20 Amer. Ex ... 70	200 do ... c 108¼
5 do ... 72	500 do ... b3 108¼
100 Quicksilver ... 35	20 M. & St. P. ... 52
100 Mar. Min. Pr. ... 23	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf ... 68
100 Pac. Mail SS. Co ... 146⅛	100 do ... 67⅞
800 do ... 146⅜	100 Mich. Cen ... 112
100 do ... 146⅞	600 M. So. & N. I. ... 83⅜
400 West. U. Tel ... 48½	300 do ... 83¼
100 do ... b3 48⅛	200 do ... c 83¼
100 do ... c 48½	100 do ... s5 83½
5 do ... 48	400 Clev. & Pitts ... 93⅛
600 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 109½	500 Chic., R. I. & P. ... 103⅜
500 do ... 109⅜	100 do ... c 103⅜
100 do ... s10 109⅜	100 do ... s30 103
1200 do ... 109⅜	100 do ... b15 103⅜
200 do ... 109⅜	200 do ... 103⅜
600 Erie R. ... 74½	300 Chi. & N. W. ... 48⅜
400 do ... b10 74⅜	1200 do ... 48⅜
2600 do ... 74⅜	300 do ... c 48⅜
500 do ... c 74⅜	100 do ... s15 48⅜
400 do ... b3 74⅜	400 do ... b3 48⅜
1100 do ... s3 74⅜	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf. ... 73
100 Tol., W. & W ... 52⅜	300 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 105¾
100 do ... 52⅜	7 do ... 105

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M.C. ... 27⅜	1300 N. Y. Cen. ... 110
10,000 do ... 27½	200 do ... c 110
10,000 do ... 27⅜	600 Hudson R. ... 120
20,000 do ... b3 27⅜	100 do ... 119⅞
800 Canton Co ... 52	300 Harlem ex-d ... b30 115
100 do ... 51⅞	400 Reading R. ... b3 108¼
12 do ... c 52	600 do ... 108⅛
200 Wells Fargo Ex ... 69⅛	400 T., W. & W. ... 52⅜
100 do ... 69⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul ... 53
40 Amer. Ex ... 72½	500 do ... 53⅜
50 Adams Ex ... 73⅛	100 do ... b10 53⅜
200 Quick. Min. Co ... 34⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. ... b3 49
400 Mar. Pref ... 23	100 do ... b10 48⅞
200 Pac. Mail SS. Co. ... 147⅛	600 do ... 48⅜
200 do ... b10 147	400 Mil. & St. P. Pr ... 68
200 do ... 146⅞	300 do ... 67⅞
600 do ... 147	500 M. S. & N. I. ... b3 83⅜
300 do ... 147⅛	600 do ... 83⅜
300 do ... 147⅜	800 do ... 83⅜
100 Atlantic Mail ... 112⅜	200 do ... b10 83⅜
4300 Erie R. ... 75	400 do ... b3 83⅜
3800 do ... b3 75	100 do ... s15 83⅜
200 do ... s10 74⅞	100 do ... b5 83⅜
800 do ... c 75	200 Cleve. & Pitts ... 92⅛
1100 do ... 74⅞	600 Chi., R. I. & P. ... 104
600 do ... c 74⅞	200 do ... c 104
200 do ... s15 74⅞	200 do ... s3 103⅞
400 do ... b5 74⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. Pr ... 72⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$60,000 O. & M. C. ... 28	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf ... 67⅞
30,000 do ... 28⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 83⅜
10,000 do ... 28⅛	800 Cleve. & Tol ... 125
10,000 do ... s10 28	400 do ... b3 125
600 Canton Co ... 52	600 Chi. R. I. & P. ... 103⅜
300 do ... 52⅛	100 do ... b10 103⅜
100 Wells, Fargo&Co.E ... 69⅛	100 do ... s15 103⅜
500 do ... 69	200 do ... b3 103⅜
100 Quicksilver ... 34⅛	100 do ... 103⅜
200 West. U. Tel ... 48⅜	200 do ... b5 103
300 N. Y. Cen ... 109⅛	100 Cleve. & Pitts ... 92⅛
600 Erie R. ... 74⅜	800 Chic & N. W. ... 48⅜
200 do ... b5 74⅜	200 do ... 48⅜
200 do ... s8 74⅜	500 do ... 48⅜
500 Hud. R. R. ... 120⅜	300 do ... b3 48⅜
200 do ... b3 120⅛	400 do ... 48⅜
100 Reading R ... 107⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. P ... 72⅞
100 Tol., W. & W ... 52⅜	100 P. F. W. & C. ... 106⅛

FRIDAY, July 26—P. M.

There was some appearance of firmness in the Gold Room to-day, but no large amount of actual business, at 139⅛@¼ ₰ cent. The Cash Gold was made somewhat scarce, which added to the firmness in price, while it probably reduced the Export engagements for Saturday's steamers. The total shipments are not expected to exceed $1,250,000, of all descriptions of Specie. The Customs demand for Gold continues active, averaging about half a million per day this week. Money keeps easy to the Brokers at from 4 to 6 ₰ cent. on call. The rule, on general collateral, to Brokers of established credit, is 5 ₰ cent. The Public Funds are steady in price, but there is a diminished speculation in this department, for the moment, though no pressure to sell either the Gold-bearing Bonds or the 7.30 ₰ cents.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange continues buoyant and excited. The reaction against New-York Central, Erie and the Western Roads late in the day on Thursday was fully recovered from this morning, and the highest figure of the season, 75 ₰ cent., was made for Erie. In regard to New-York Central, it was found that the rumors which affected the Stock last night were all wrong, and that the election of a successor to Mr. HENRY KEEP resulted, as was expected, in placing Gen. H. H. BAXTER, a member of the present Board, in charge of the administration—at least until the regular annual meeting of the stockholders, in December, and longer should his practical services and economical good management prove equal to the confidence expressed by his friends in his ability for the place. Gen. BAXTER, it is understood, will make his headquarters on the line of the Road, and it is also said that he will be in full accord with the Hudson and Harlem interests, East, and the Lake Shore Roads, West. The best personal relations, we believe, subsist between the new President and Mr. VANDERBILT, and we are quite sure that he is utterly repugnant to the recent efforts of Mr. DREW to break up the harmony of the Pennsylvania and New-York trunk lines—either by low fares on the People's Line of steamers, of which he is the chief owner, or through his malign influence in the Erie management. The resignation of the outgoing President, (of seven months unsuccessful experience,) was in deference to the known prevailing opinion of his want of skill and ability for the head of this great Corporation, in which opinion, notwithstanding their cheap parting compliment of yesterday, two-thirds of his own Board, no doubt, participated. It is repeated to-day that this is not to be the only Railway regulation in deference to the fitness of things, and that the leading Director of the Erie has actually prepared his letter of withdrawal, not for the want of ability and skill in his way, but for his bad faith to the hitherto unfortunate Stock, which is made the shuttle-cock of his enormous Wall-street speculations. The story of his resignation, however, is not yet generally credited.

In the afternoon, after a very excited market up to 2:30 P. M., there was a renewal of the experiment of last night to break down prices on most of the New-York and Western Roads, but with only partial success. Erie Stock, after falling to 74⅝, returned to 75 ₰ cent.; but at this particular point there was apparent eagerness to sell. The Miscellaneous Stocks were higher on Canton Company, Wilksbarre Coal, Ohio and Mississippi Certificates and the old Express Stocks, and lower on Pacific Mail. The State Bonds were steady.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102⅛	N. West Pref	72⅜	73⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅝	Rock Island	103½	104
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne	106	106⅜
N. Y. Central	109	109⅞	W. U. Telegraph	48½	48⅜
Erie	73⅛	75⅜	Cumberland	38¼	38½
Hudson	119	119⅞	Mariposa, Pref	23	23
Reading	107⅞	108¼	St. Paul Pref	67⅞	68
Mich. Southern	83	83⅛	Pacific Mail	147	147
Pittsburgh	93	93	Toledo&Wabash	53	53
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅛	67	American Gold	139⅛	139⅝
Northwest	84	49⅛	Bills on London	110⅛	110½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., reg. 1881 ... 110	5 ₰ cent., reg., 1871 ... 117
500 & 1,000, '81 ... 110¼	5 ₰ cent. cou., 1871 ... 117
5 20, reg., 1862 ... 108⅜	5 ₰ cent., coup., 1874 ... 110
5-20 cou., small ... 111⅛	End. cou., 1874 ... 108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000 ... 111⅛	10-40 reg. ... 102⅛
5-20 registered, 1864 ... 109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000 ... 102¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 ... 109⅜	7 3-10 1st series ... 107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 ... 109½	7 3-10 2d series ... 107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue ... 10[illegible]	7 3-10 3d series ... 107⅜
5-20s, cou., 1867 ... 108⅜	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₰ c. 1870 ... 102	Michigan 7 ₰ c., 1878 ... 97
N. Y. reg. B'y loan ... 105¼	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., 1868 ... 66
N.Y. B'y loan ... 105¼	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex c ... 68
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1868 ... 100	Tennessee 6s. new bds. ... 66⅛
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1872 ... 100	Virginia 6s, ex. c. ... 51
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1873 ... 100	Virginia 6s, new bonds ... 51
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874 ... 100	Georgia 6s ... 73½
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875 ... 100	Georgia 7s, new bonds ... 85
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1877 ... 100	North Car. 6s ... 70
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1871 ... 92	North Carolina 6s. ex c. ... 58¼
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1870 ... 99	North Carolina n. bds. ... 58
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1886 ... 100⅛	Missouri 6s ... 104
Illinois all 6s ... 99	California 7s ... 124
Indiana 6 ₰ c. War l'n. ... 93	Cal. 7s. large bonds ... 98
Michigan 7 ₰ c., 1868 ... 97	Rhode Island 6s ... 96

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 124	Irving ... 105
Merchants' ... 116	Metropolitan ... 129
Mechanics' ... 114	Nassau ... 106
America ... 136½	Shoe and Leather ... 109
Phenix ... 105	Corn Exchange ... 122
Tradesmen's ... 137	Continental ... 105
National ... 111	Marine ... 140
Seventh Ward ... 106½	Commonwealth ... 106½
State of New-York ... 110	Impt'rs. & Traders' ... 116
Commerce ... 116½	Park ... 140
Ocean ... 103	Manuf's & Merchants ... 102½
American Exchange ... 116	Central National ... 107
Chatham ... 128	Fourth National ... 108¼
Bank of the Repub ... 116	Ninth National ... 106⅜
Hanover ... 112	Tenth National ... 104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 ... 95½	Han. & St. Jo conv ... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es ... 90	Lack & W Bds ... 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub ... 90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M. ... 98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 ... 105	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M. ... 98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 1876 ... 110	Tol. & W. 2d M. ... 80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76 ... 110	Gt. Western 1st M. '88 ... 95
Erie 1st mort., 1867 ... 105	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93 ... 73½
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879 ... 104	Gal. & Chic. 2d M. ... 98
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883 ... 103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M. ... 102
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880 ... 102	Chi. & R. I. Con. Pa. Is. ... 89⅝
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888 ... 88½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund. ... 103
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77 ... 92	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M. ... 103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869 ... 102	N. J. Central 2d M. ... 102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85 ... 103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. ... 103¼
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 ... 101	Pitts., Ft. W & Ch. 2d M. ... 98
Har. 3d. M. & S. F., '68 ... 98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. ... 96
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M. ... 109	Cleve. & P. 3d M., Con. ... 89
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M. ... 90	Cleve. & P. 4th M ... 72
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68 ... 99½	Chic. & Alton. S. F. ... 99½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₰ c. ... 98⅜	Chi. & A., S. F. 1st mort ... 101½
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo ... 104	Chi. & Alton Income ... 90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1870 ... 113	Peninsula R. R. bonds ... 79
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd. ... 83½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. ... 85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. ... 78½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. ... 80
Chi. & N. W. S. F. ... 94	Marietta & Cin. 1st M. ... 83
Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv. ... 82½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M. ... 85
Con. 7 ₰ c. 1st M. ... 88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s ... 94

We are pleased to find in the following extracts that our City contemporaries are being thoroughly aroused to the gross abuses in the Erie Railway administration. With their hearty assistance last year we should have probably come much nearer effecting the desired reform at the annual election in October, 1866. At that time, however, one of our neighbors, quoted below, was rather the apologist of Mr. DREW in his extraordinary dealings with his own Company and their Stock in Wall-street. We can only hope that in his present most timely and decided change of position on the subject he will persevere to the day of election. He has the highest motive to do so in the character of the gentlemen who have consented to act as proxies and in the pressing necessity of revolutionizing the management *this Fall* to save the concern from the financial disaster, which is certainly imminent should the BERDELL-DREW administration be continued in charge another year.

We are (says the New-York *Tribune*) at length enabled to announce that there is a fair prospect of a change in the administration of the Erie Railway Company. By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Messrs. WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, D. P. MORGAN and AUGUSTUS SCHELL have agreed to receive the proxies of such stockholders as seek a reform in the management. It might be premature, at this stage in the contest, to publish the names we hear mentioned as likely to be on the new Board of Direction; but the high character of the gentlemen who solicit proxies constitutes a guarantee that the new Board will command public confidence. It only now remains for the stockholders to act in their own behalf. For fifteen years the Erie elections have gone by default. Even last year, when a contest had been threatened, less than half the full vote was polled. This apathy seems the more amazing in view of the way the concern has been mismanaged. In ten years the gross receipts have risen from five to sixteen millions, but the owners of the property receive no more income now than they did then. It has been quite immaterial to an Erie stockholder whether his road earned a million or two millions a month. Whatever the road earned the directors squandered or wasted. Every director, every employe, has grown rich. The former have made millions, the latter thousands of dollars. Every one connected with the concern has fattened on it except its owners. Other roads, with far less traffic than the Erie, have paid regular dividends for years. This road, with a gross revenue larger than that of some kingdoms, and with a traffic unsurpassed in the world, has for years been an unproductive fancy, the football of stock gamblers in Wall-street, eschewed by investors, and regarded with aversion by money-lenders. It is about time all this were changed, and at least an effort were made to apply to the Erie the principles which have placed Harlem on the dividend-paying list. The road will earn in the year 1868 not less than $20,000,000. If Mr. DREW and his friends are retained in the direction, this money will go as the $16,000,000 earned last year went. Under such management as that of the Hudson River, Harlem, Toledo, Michigan Central, or New-Jersey Central, these earnings would yield seven to ten per cent. on the common stock.

The contest (says the New-York *World*) for a change in the Directors of the Erie Road, in the election to take place in October, will be supported by the richest and most influential capitalist connected with railroads in the United States. The European stockholders of Erie will act as a unit with this American capitalist and his friends in voting for a change in the direction, with the avowed intention of effecting the same reforms in expenditures and business arrangements to accommodate the public, which have made the Hudson River Railroad Company and, more notably still, the Harlem Railroad among the best managed and best investment-paying roads in the country, as they were, under preceding management, among the worst. The gross receipts from the Erie Railroad Company are sufficient to make the net profits equal to a dividend of seven per cent. on the common stock, and this fact has been made so plain to the English stockholders that they are thoroughly aroused, and have been buying largely of the stock during May and June through their friends in this City, for the purpose of holding to vote upon in October. If they succeed in carrying their point, the stock they have bought will be held by them for investment. The purchases to-day were made on account of influential capitalists who have thoroughly investigated the condition of the Erie Railroad, and have satisfied themselves that what has been done with Hudson River and Harlem in the matter of making them first-class dividend-paying investments, can be done more easily with the Erie Railroad during the year 1868. In the absence of any speculative movement based upon this contest for the direction of the Erie Railroad, the amount of stock withdrawn from the market to hold will advance the price gradually from 85 to 90, and speculation may move it considerably above these figures. Hitherto, all the influences at work have been to keep the price down by sensation statements issued semi-officially as to the embarrassed condition of the finances.

The following letter has been published from the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the time at which conversions of seven-thirties will cease:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1867.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., asking authority to receive August seven-thirties for conversion up to and including the 15th day of August next.

I apprehend one fact is not generally understood, and that is that the Department now makes all these conversions in one uniform way, as if the notes had been presented on the first of the present month. In all cases drafts for the amount of interest accrued on the notes to that date are returned with bonds bearing interest from that date inclusive. Consequently, no delay in presenting the notes can be of advantage to the holder, and, in this view, I trust the time already given will be found adequate to the presentation of the entire issue.

Very truly yours,
H. McCULLOCH.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August, and have added six per cent. to their surplus for the last six months.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,130,751. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	982	$430,882	1,257	$522,027	522	$248,407
Man. of Cotton.	1,071	302,130	261	78,953	234	71,545
Man. of Silk...	174	162,126	112	168,810	93	103,136
Man. of Flax...	808	194,706	311	97,117	875	125,812
Miscellaneous..	304	139,633	41	34,968	1,139	28,632
Total	3,339	$1,229,376	1,982	$901,375	2,563	$577,532
		901,375				229,376
Total entered		$2,130,751	Total marketed			$806,908

The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of 5 ₰ cent. payable August 1.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $454,000; Gold Notes, $292,000; total receipts, $1,616,402 66; total payments, $1,597,284 01; balance, $130,568,585 36.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 26, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 16 bbls. Ashes, 3,964 bbls. Flour, 325 bbls. and 700 bags Corn Meal, 8,220 bushels Wheat, 80,713 bushels Corn, 12,938 bushels Oats, 151 pkgs. Lard, 26 pkgs. Cut Meats, 50 pkgs. Beef, 2,453 bbls. Petroleum, and 504 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive yet firm at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $12 75@$13 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet since our last, at 41c.@42½c. for Yellow, ₰ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in more demand, including Common Hard at $9@$10 50; Croton at $18@$20, and Philadelphia Front, $45 ₰ thousand.

CEMENT—Rosendale is in request at $1 50, cash, ₰ bbl.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, including Adamantine at 18c.@22c. ₰ lb., for light weights.

COAL—Continues quiet but steady, including Anthracite at $5 50@$6 75 ₰ ton of 2,000 lbs., and Liverpool Orrel at $11 50@$12 ₰ ton of $2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in demand and is firm, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices. Middling grades closed at 27c.@28c. ₰ lb., on sales and resales of 1,300 bales, against receipts of 262 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,924
Receipts last week	6,739
Receipts preceding week	4,915
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	396,016
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	623,122
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	388,160
Exports since Sept. 1	459,447
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,309
Estimated stock on hand here	71,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,843,800
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,516,800
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	152,500

FEATHERS—Are dull and nominal in price at 78c.@88c. for Live Geese, ₰ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue in limited demand at $2 70@$2 75 ₰ box.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 25@$7 ₰ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$20 50; No. 2 at $13 50@$16 50; No. 3 do. at $7 50@$9 75. Pickled Herring at $4 50@$5 50 ₰ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 40c.@45c. for Scaled, and 18c.@22c. for No. 1, ₰ box.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds, at buoyant prices, including Layer Raisins at $3 87½@$4; Bunch do. at $3 60@$3 70 ₰ box. Currants at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, and fresh ground has been pretty firm in price, while old has been decidedly heavy and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,900 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$7 85; very poor to good Extra State at $7 75@$9 75; good to choice do. at $9 80@$11 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 30@10 65 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 25	@ $7 85
Extra State	7 75	@ 11 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@ 13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 30	@ 10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 70	@ 14 00
Extra Genesee	11 30	@ 14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00	@ 19 00

Southern Flour is in more demand, but is heavy; sales have been reported of 750 bbls., at $9@$10 75 for ordinary to fair extra, and $10 75@$16 75 for fair to choice extra do. ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is very dull at $10@$13 50 for extra ₰ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at from $6 80@$9 for inferior to very choice ₰ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 40 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 700 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$15 25 ₰ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted decidedly lower to-day on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels, including fair to very good No. 2 Spring at $2@$2 10; rejected do. on private terms; Amber Jersey at $2 50; New White Southern at $2 60@$2 70; New Amber do. at $2 40@$2 53, and White California at $2 65@$2 75 ₰ bushel. Messrs. KENT & Co. exhibited to-day a very choice sample of the new crop of Winter Wheat—Amber Ohio. It is many years since such handsome Wheat was produced by the "Buckeye" State. Corn has been in active demand at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels, at $1@$1 05 for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western; 86c.@$1 for unsound and damp; 95c.@$1 02 for Western and City Kiln-dried, and $1 08@$1 14 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ₰ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1 50@$1 55 for Canada; $1 45 for Western, and at $1 63@$1 65 for State ₰ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in good demand at rising prices for sound, including new Western at from 83c.@94½c. for the whole range of sound, and 78c.@82c. for unsound; State at 92c.@94c.; sales 101,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River during 24 hours, prior to 10½ A. M., on Thursday, July 25, 1867: Medina, Buffalo, oats, &c.; B. Hagaman, Oswego, corn; Geo. Beddle, Oswego, flour, feed; Geo. W. Wilmot, Buffalo, oats, &c.; John R. Wild, Buffalo, corn; J. S. Forger, Buffalo, corn; Ella T. Davis, Buffalo, corn; J. S. Crounse, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Louisa Hall, Buffalo, corn; Simon Henses, Buffalo, corn; H. C. Stillman, Oswego, corn; G. L. Burrows, Buffalo, corn; Sarah M. Pease, Buffalo, corn; Robert Dunlop, Buffalo, corn; Monarch, Oswego, corn; Emma Tracy, Buffalo, corn; Anna Rebecca, Buffalo, corn, &c.; M. M. Caleb, Buffalo, oats; Delphine, Fort Plain, malt; Wm. Van Horn, Buffalo, corn; Thos J. Brow, Buffalo, corn; E. W. Crane, Montezuma, oats; Geo. P. Hier, Oswego, corn; Senator Wade, Oswego, corn and rye; Wm. Faville, Buffalo, corn; Belle, Buffalo, corn; T. L. Frink, Buffalo, oats; Flag Ship, Little Falls, malt, &c.; S. W. Griffen, Buffalo, corn.

The *Argus* also supplies the following exhibit of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the third week in July, in the years 1866 and 1867:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	1,700	82,900	1,236,200	....
1867	13,100	102,600	1,325,700	400
Increase	11,400	19,700	89,500	400

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d July, inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	101,500	1,269,900	9,000,000	105,300
1867	46,000	277,300	3,894,500	29,500
Decrease	55,500	992,600	5,105,800	75,800

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 254,020 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of July in the years indicated:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 6.
Flour bushels	262,200	101,500	46,000
Wheat, bushels	2,687,100	1,269,900	277,800
Corn, bushels	2,984,100	9,000,300	3,894,500
Barley, bushels	159,800	105,300	29,500
Oats, bushels	3,970,500	3,417,500	1,286,300
Rye, bushels	147,500	363,900	107,500
Malt, bushels	226,700	100,600	98,700
Beef, bbls	7,190	100	....
Pork, bbls	13,950	7	309
Bacon, lbs	1,188,300		34,300
Butter, lbs	47,900	39,600	16,200
Lard, lbs	1,687,600	54,700	72,500
Cheese, lbs	539,100	97,000	96,300
Wool, lbs	129,000	75,600	30,600

The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have revised the rules of inspection and grades of grain. The new rules are to go into effect August 1. Winter Wheat is divided into six grades: Nos. 1 and 2 White; Nos. 1 and 2 Red; No. 3 Winter and rejected. Spring Wheat is classed in four grades: Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and rejected. Mixtures of Spring and Winter are to be called Spring, and graded according to quality. Hot grain will not be graded.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in request at 20c.@20½c., and 24½c.@24¾c., respectively.

HAY—North River bale is in less request at 90c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at $1@$1 20 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₰ lb.

HEMP—Is dull and unsettled in price.

HIDES—Are inactive at former quotations.

LATHS—Have been less active at $3 for Eastern ₰ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate supply and rather better request, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₰ lb.

LIME—Has been steady in price, and moderately inquired for.

METALS—Have been generally quiet since our last, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24½c. ₰ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $42@$44; Scotch Pig, $41 50@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ₰ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½ ₰ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Straits Tin, 24½c.@25c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@26¾c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@11¾c.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and about steady, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@60c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $4 62@$4 75; Resin at $3 50@$9 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 75@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull but steady, including Crude Whale at 75c.@78c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 75; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 35 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request, at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 14c.@15c. for do., in bulk; 29c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 49c.@52c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day. Sales since our last of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $23 37½@$23 68¾ for new Western Mess, closing at $23 56¼, cash; $22 75@$23 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 12½ for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are very scarce and in demand at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 16c.@18½c., the latter a fancy price for an extra lot, for Hams, ₰ lb.; sales equal to 184 pkgs. Bacon is in light supply and quiet; a small lot of Long Clear, ice cured, sold at 12¾c. ₰ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at rather firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¼c., the latter rate for small lots of choice. Beef has been more active at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 324 bbls. Tierces Beef continue dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue scarce and quiet at $39@$40 ₰ bbl.; sales, 40 bbls. Butter continues very quiet at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State, and 13c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ₰ lb. Cheese has been inactive at 7c.@14c. ₰ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₰ lb	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₰ lb	25	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₰ lb	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₰ lb	25	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₰ lb	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₰ lb	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₰ lb	18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₰ lb	18	@27
Western, Ordinary, ₰ lb	13	@14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₰ lb	13½	@14
Factory Dairies, fair, ₰ lb	11½	@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₰ lb	12	@12½
Farm Dairies, fair, ₰ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₰ lb	7	@9

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of July 24, in partial explanation of the recent sudden rise in the price of hog products, remarks: "An advance has been established in provisions which has surprised even those the most deeply interested; they could hardly realize the fact that prices would advance so largely, and therefore met the demand with great freedom from day to day, supposing that each advance would be the last. But the demand from consumers continued, and not only this, but increased, and within the last few days the discovery was made that there was money in the trade, and some speculative purchases were made. The workings of the market show the depth of the conviction which had taken hold of the mind of dealers, that there was 'nothing in it.' The exports of bacon and barreled pork during the week were 1,480 hhds., 1,441 tierces and 834 barrels. That which went out in tierces was hams. The previous week they were 1,029 hhds., 1,463 tierces and 689 barrels. From July 1 inst., up to last Saturday, the exports compared with those of same time last year were:

	1867.	1866.
Bacon, hhds	3,529	1,971
Bacon, tierces	4,022	1,610

The total exports from Sept. 1 to last Saturday, compare thus;

	1866-7.	1865-6.
Bacon, hhds	49,979	32,911
Bacon, tierces	41,033	26,845
Pork, bbls	103,101	104,136

Last season about this time, Baltimore, which has the great bulk of the Southern trade, was being supplied with Bacon brought back from Liverpool. This season, with a largely increased demand from the South, she has to send West for her supplies, and has bought largely in this city. The demand from the South has increased largely this season over that of last, though it was large during the Spring and Summer of 1866. The comparative receipts at New-Orleans, show that this increase has been, doubtless, beyond what is even now generally supposed. The imports at that place compare as follows from Sept. 1:

	This Season.	Last.
Bacon, hhds	32,004	14,030
Bacon, boxes	4,098	2,434
Bacon tierces	22,113	12,046
Bacon lbs	97,090	17,741
Pork, bbls	48,910	36,541
Pork, casks	5,232	2,347

The increase shown here is quite remarkable, but it is only recently that it was discovered. And not only this, but it must be remembered that the imports at other Southern points have increased, say at Memphis, and all the points on the Mississippi below that place and above New Orleans, as well as at Nashville and Chattanooga, and the interior points on the Tennessee River, west of that place, in Northern Alabama. All this has been going on the last three or four months, and yet from week to week the trade was becoming more despondent, and more anxious to part with their stocks. Two weeks ago a change took place, and soon it was discovered that prices run up so rapidly that the advances were ahead of the estimates of dealers."

PLASTER PARIS—Is in moderate demand, at from $2 40@$2 50 ₰ bbl., for domestic, and $4 70 for white Nova Scotia ₰ ton.

RICE—Continues quiet, but about steady at $11 50@$12 50 for Carolina, and $9 37½@$9 75 for Rangoon, ₰ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been very dull, at nominal prices.

SKINS—Have been quiet at irregular prices.

SOAP—Has been in demand and steady, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ₰ lb.

SPICES—Continue inactive at about former rates.

SUGARS—Have been moderately active and steady. Sales since our last, 940 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@12¾c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14c.@17c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 136,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 91,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@13½c., and 62,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Have been steady, but less active.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. State and Western, in bond, at 35c., and 36c.@40c., respectively, ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 14,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6½d.@7¼d. ₰ bushel; 400 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 25s.; 6,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s. ₰ ton; 50 hhds. Tobacco, by steamer, at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₰ hhd., and 1,800 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.@2s. ₰ 280 lbs. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; 100 tons Oil Cake at 15s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, 40 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. ₰ hhd. For Hamburgh, 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 26, 1867.

MEATS.

Business is extremely flat to-day. Supplies, though moderate, exceed the wants of buyers, and prices tend downward in most instances. Cured Hog products are quoted higher, in sympathy with the recent rapid rise in wholesale values.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₰ lb	$ 24	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ₰ lb	15	@ 23
Beef, round, ₰ lb	18	@ 22
Beef, rumps, ₰ lb	20	@ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ₰ lb	28	@ 35
Beef, sirloin steak, ₰ lb	25	@ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ₰ lb	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ₰ lb	15	@ 25
Beef, smoked, ₰ lb	26	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@ 1 50
Lamb, Spring, ₰ lb	20	@ 35
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₰ lb	12	@ 20
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₰ lb	8	@ 12
Mutton, chops, ₰ lb	20	@ 24
Mutton, legs, ₰ lb	14	@ 20
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@ 4 00
Pork, joints, ₰ lb	15	@ 18
Pork steaks, ₰ lb	15	@ 18
Pork, corned, ₰ lb	15	@ 16
Bacon, ₰ lb	18	@ 22
Hams, ₰ lb	13	@ 24
Shoulders, ₰ lb	16	@ 18
Veal, hind-quarters, ₰ lb	18	@ 26
Veal, fore-quarters, ₰ lb	12	@ 16
Veal cutlets, ₰ lb	30	@ 35
Veal, fillets, ₰ lb	30	@ 35
Veal, loins, ₰ lb	20	@ 25
Sausages, country made, ₰ lb	18	@ 20
Lard, ₰ lb	16	@ 20
Suet, ₰ lb	16	@ 18
Haslets, each	5	@ 10
Hearts, each	25	@ 50
Sweet Breads ₰ dozen	2 50	@ 4 00
Tripe, ₰ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers complain of unusual dullness in this line, and rather scant supply of the more seasonable varieties.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Chickens, ordinary to extra, ₰ lb	23	@ 40
Chickens, broiling, ₰ pair	1 00	@ 1 50
Ducks, ₰ lb	25	@ 30
Geese, each	1 50	@ 2 75
Pigeons, Wild, ₰ dozen	3 00	@ 3 50
Snipe, yellow legs, ₰ dozen	2 00	@ 2 75
Snipe, ox eyes, ₰ dozen	50	@ 65
Turkeys, ₰ lb	22	@ 28

FISH.

Trade in the leading kinds has been less active this week. Prices have varied slightly. The show of Salmon is less extensive; a few of the more prominent dealers are well supplied with it.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, ₰ lb	$ 12	@ 20
Blackfish, ₰ lb	12	@ 15
Bluefish, ₰ lb	10	@ 12
Cod, ₰ lb	10	@ 12
Codfish, steak, ₰ lb	12	@ 15
Cod, dried, ₰ lb	8	@ 10
Eels, ₰ lb	20	@ 25
Flounders, ₰ lb	10	@ 12
Haddock, ₰ lb	8	@ 10
Halibut, ₰ lb	15	@ 20
Halibut, smoked, ₰ lb	16	@ 20
Herrings, smoked, ₰ lb	15	@ 20
King Fish, ₰ lb	20	@ 25
Lobsters, ₰ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	12	@ 20
Mackerel, Spanish, ₰ lb	75	@ 80
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ₰ lb	15	@ 18
Oysters, ₰ 100	75	@ 2 75
Oysters, pickled, ₰ 100	1 75	@ 2 50
Porgies, ₰ lb	8	@ 10
Salmon, fresh, ₰ lb	25	@ 40
Salmon, smoked, ₰ lb	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ₰ lb	23	@ 25
Sheepshead	20	@ 25
Sounds and Tongues, ₰ lb	15	@ 18
Sturgeon, ₰ lb	12	@ 15
Trout, ₰ lb	75	@ 1 00
Weakfish, ₰ lb	10	@ 15

VEGETABLES.

Receipts of new truck are increasing, and prices favor buyers decidedly. The demand is moderate.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Beans, string, ₰ half peck	30	@ 40
Beets, ₰ bunch	6	@ 10
Cabbages, each	10	@ 18
Carrots, ₰ dozen bunches	40	@ 50
Cauliflowers, each	12	@ 60
Cucumbers, each	3	@ 5
Garlic, ₰ bunch	22	@ 25
Green Corn, ₰ dozen	25	@ 35
Horse-Radish, ₰ lb	10	@ 12
Lettuce, ₰ head	4	@ 5
Leeks, ₰ bunch	8	@ 10
Mint, ₰ bunch	1	@ 3
Onions, ₰ peck	40	@ 60
Onions, ₰ quart	8	@ 10
Onions, ₰ bunch	3	@ 5
Parsley, ₰ bunch	4	@ 6
Peas, green, ₰ half-peck	20	@ 30
Peas, shelled, ₰ quart	25	@ —
Peppers, ₰ bunch	6	@ 10
Potatoes, new, ₰ bbl	4 00	@ 5 50
Potatoes, new, ₰ peck	45	@ 60
Radishes, ₰ bunch	2	@ 3
Rhubarb, ₰ bunch	10	@ 12
Sage and Thyme, ₰ bunch	3	@ 5
Squashes, each	6	@ 12
Tomatoes, ₰ quart	12	@ 25
Turnips, new, ₰ bunch	6	@ 8

FRUIT.

A fair business has been transacted in the principal varieties. Peaches are much more abundant. Currants and Whortleberries are in full supply. Raspberries, Blackberries, Cherries and Gooseberries, are reported as being less plenty. Apples, Pears and Plums are coming in rather more freely. The Pears thus far offered are not very tempting, as regards quality.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ₰ lb	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ₰ half peck	50	@ 75
Bananas, ₰ dozen	25	@ 1 25
Blackberries, ₰ quart	25	@ 35
Cherries, ₰ lb	12	@ 20
Cocoanuts, each	8	@ 10
Cranberries, ₰ quart	35	@ 40
Currants, new, ₰ lb	8	@ 12
Currants, Zante, ₰ lb	15	@ 20
Dates, ₰ lb	15	@ 30
Figs, ₰ lb	25	@ 35
Gooseberries, ₰ quart	15	@ 20
Hazel Nuts, ₰ quart	8	@ 10
Hickory Nuts, ₰ quart	18	@ 25
Lemons, ₰ doz	15	@ 38
Melons, each	15	@ 75
Oranges, ₰ doz	10	@ 75
Peaches, ₰ quart	15	@ 50
Plums, ₰ quart	20	@ 50
Pine Apples, each	18	@ 62
Raisins, ₰ lb	15	@ 25
Raspberries, ₰ basket	10	@ 15
Strawberries, ₰ quart	25	@ 37½
Whortleberries, ₰ quart	15	@ 25

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Eggs are less abundant and are quoted higher; demand moderate. Other articles are essentially unchanged.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, good to choice new, ₰ lb	$ 28	@ 33
Butter, fair to good ₰ lb	23	@ 28
Butter, cooking, ₰ lb	15	@ 23
Cheese, ₰ lb	16	@ 22
Eggs, selected, ₰ doz	35	@ 40
Honey, White Clover, ₰ can	75	@ 1 00
Honey, White Clover, ₰ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ₰ lb	40	@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ₰ ton of 2,000 lbs	$5 75	@ 7 00
Coffee, Green, ₰ lb	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₰ lb	35	@ 52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₰ lb	30	@ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₰ lb	15	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ₰ bbl	14 00	@ 19 50
Flour, Family, ₰ 25 lb. bags	2 25	@ 2 87
Meal, Corn, ₰ 7 lb. bags	30	@ 35
Meal, Oat, ₰ lb	6	@ 8
Milk, ₰ quart	8	@ 10
Molasses, ₰ gallon	70	@ 1 25
Rice, ₰ lb	10	@ 13
Soap, by the box, ₰ lb	8½	@ 11½
Sugar, Brown and light, ₰ lb	13½	@ 16
Sugar, refined, ₰ lb	16	@ 19
Syrup, ₰ gallon	1 00	@ 1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ₰ lb	75	@ 1 25
Teas, Green, ₰ lb	90	@ 2 00
Teas, Mixed, ₰ lb	65	@ 1 10

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date. Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES. Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY. REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal. W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal. For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10. HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York. Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

EAGLESWOOD ACADEMY TO LET.—Desiring to diminish my cares, I propose to lease, for a term of years, (with privilege of purchase,) this splendid establishment, now in perfect order and fitted for 125 pupils. A large proportion of the last year's cadets and many new applicants may be relied on, if a satisfactory arrangement be made. Apply to MARCUS SPRING, at Perth Amboy, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.—HON. WM. H. SEWARD, President. Fall Term commencing Sept. 9. Twenty-five young ladies received as boarders. Board and tuition $150 per term of twenty weeks. For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Florida, Orange Country, N. Y.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 MADISON-AV., Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

AT PAINE'S—BOWERY, COR. CANAL, AND No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—Teacher and pupils from other schools secure private instruction during their vacation, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute,*" should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

ELOCUTION.—EDWIN BARRY, TEACHER OF elocution, No. 57 Stanton-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

CHARLEY,

Farrar & Lyon and the two upper feet and the two lower feet have found Hard-Cider Bitters. The 2 upper feet make 4 feet, and the 2 lower feet make 4 more *feet*, which make in all 8 *feet*. For small feet 2 large *feet* are now waiting in Great Barrington. For distribution of Hard Cider Bitters, see SUNDAY MERCURY.

THE HARD-CIDER BITTER MAN IS under many obligations to Mr. Barnes for his kindness, but thinks he will fight it out on these lines if it takes all Summer.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPERIOR and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 269 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

COAL.

COAL AND WOOD—FIRST QUALITY AND at lowest rates. No. 1,063 2d-av., corner 56th-st., and No. 259 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Carmen supplied. EDGAR J. DAY.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, THE HUNCHBACK.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MEDEA. Leading characters by Julia Dean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
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THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

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Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT, THE BARLOW BROTHERS, GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS, DUTCH MERCHANTS and PLEASANT NEIGHBOR'S.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Two conscripts escaped from the Imperial army at Berlin yesterday, and took refuge on board an American vessel, which was about sailing from Bremerhaven. A demand for their return was made, and the Prussian authorities threatened to fire on the vessel unless the demand was complied with. After a short time the runaways were returned to the authorities.

In consequence of GARIBALDI'S threatened attack on the City of Rome, Baron RATAZZI, the Prime Minister of Italy, has offered to garrison the city with national troops.

NAPOLEON has written to King WILLIAM of Prussia, urging him to surrender to Denmark the provinces of North Schleswig. The Emperor of Austria has declined to interfere in the matter.

The life-saving raft Nonpariel arrived at Southampton yesterday, and will at once proceed to Havre.

It is reported that the capitalists of London are fearful of a war between France and Prussia, and are, consequently, exceedingly cautious in all their transactions. A similar feeling is reported to exist at Berlin.

GENERAL.

In the Surratt trial yesterday, Judge FISHER rendered a decision upon the question of the admissibility of certain evidence offered in rebuttal by the prosecution, upon which a lengthy argument was had on the previous day. The point was that witnesses were examined by the counsel for the prosecution to prove, in reply to the testimony offered by the defence, that the telegraph line between Washington and Elmira, New-York, was in good working order, and that communications were passed to and fro between these points on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of April, 1865; and witnesses were also examined who testified as to the running of the trains between Washington and New-York on the 15th and 16th of April, 1865. After the evidence had been given by the witnesses, the counsel for the defence moved that it be stricken out on the ground that it was not responsive to the testimony offered by the defence to establish an *alibi* on the part of the prisoner, and on this motion the argument was made. After citing various legal authorities, Judge FISHER ruled that the evidence was inadmissible. An exception was taken to the ruling, and the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was resumed. After a brief recess, the prosecution having closed its examination, the defence proceeded to examine witnesses in surrebuttal, principally regarding the character of Dr. BISSELL. This having been concluded, Mr. BRADLEY moved to strike out evidence as follows: All that in relation to the attack on Secretary SEWARD; that relating to JACOB THOMPSON; that relating to the shooting of Union soldiers and the gunboat fight as detailed by Dr. MCMILLAN; that relating to telegraphing, given on Thursday; relative to the running of trains on April 15, 1865; the Duell letter, and all the evidence relating to ATZERODT. The argument on this motion being solely for the Court, the jury was permitted to retire. The argument then proceeded, the defence contending that the testimony mentioned was irrelevant, and the prosecution claiming that it was pertinent to the issue. At the conclusion of the argument the Court adjourned to this morning.

A heavy thunder storm occurred at Quebec, Canada, on Thursday. Five men were struck by lightning and seriously injured. A pleasure boat containing five persons, not having been heard from since the storm, is believed to have been wrecked. The schooner *Fairy Queen*, bound for Oswego, sprung aleak, and was on the point of sinking, when a tugboat saved her. A Government surveying party which left Ottawa in March last to discover and survey the source of the Ottawa River, has just returned. The party reports the length of the river to be about 1,000 miles, instead of 500, as supposed. They found, while ascertaining the course of the river, Lake Gros, said to be 400 miles in circumference. They were met by a tribe of Indians, who at first refused to allow them to proceed, but after explanations they held a council of war, and the surveying party were allowed to pursue their journey. The explorers encountered large quantities of ice on Lake Gros on the 24th of May. The natives are Pagans. The men have a plurality of wives.

On the assembling of the Constitutional Convention yesterday a number of members desired to be excused that they might visit their homes, and to enable them to do so it was resolved to adjourn at the end of the day's session to Monday evening. The question of suffrage was further considered. A motion to strike out the clause disfranchising those persons who had been engaged in the rebellion was adopted—yeas 108, nays 35. The words "idiots and lunatics" were, on motion, stricken out from the section describing who shall not vote. A number of amendments were offered and lost, after which a recess till 4 o'clock was taken. At the afternoon session the debate on suffrage was continued, and several amendments were offered and lost. There being scarcely a quorum present, the Convention adjourned to Monday evening.

A shocking tragedy occurred near Union City, Odin County, Ky., on Monday. A negro man broke jail in that town on the preceding Friday, repairing to the house of an aged and highly respected widow lady named CHARAM, outraged her, and then fled. Two sons of the injured woman followed the wretch to Hickman, Ky., arrested him, and, taking him back to near the scene of the outrage, shot him dead, and then severed his head from his body.

LOCAL.

A few Sundays ago Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., of this City, who is a low churchman, preached in a Methodist Church in New-Brunswick, N. J., both morning and evening, in disregard of the remonstrance and prohibition of Rev. Dr. STUBBS, rector of Christ Church. This aroused the ire of the latter, and on the following day proceedings were begun against Mr. TYNG for his breach of Church Law. A formal presentment was made to Bishop ODENHEIMER, who, in accordance with the canon, transmitted a copy of it to the Standing Committee of this diocese, and a special Committee has been appointed to investigate the charges.

JOHN BROWN, already committed for trial on a charge of forgery, was yesterday again arraigned before Justice DOWLING on additional complaints—two forged checks for $900 and $1,200 having been traced to him. The prisoner obtained $2,000 worth of jewelry by means of these checks. He was fully committed on the complaint.

Dr. SWINBURN, the Health Officer of the Port; President SCHULTZ, of the Boards of Health and Excise; Dr. DALTON, Col. CLARKE, and a number of other gentlemen, visited Upper and Lower Quarantine yesterday, and afterward proceeded to Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, where they inspected the sanitary condition and arrangements of the buildings.

Proposals for building a public market in the Eighteenth Ward were opened by the Commissioners yesterday. Several bids were received, the lowest being $71,664, made by Mr. CHARLES VANDERVOORT, to whom the contract will be awarded, provided his sureties are accepted.

There are now lying at Lower Quarantine eight sailing vessels from infected ports, and one steamer from Galveston, Texas. Among these there is no sickness of an epidemic character. They will be allowed to come up to the City as soon as the detention days have expired.

The tug *Andrew Fletcher* ran aground yesterday afternoon, on the "Hummock" rock, above Blackwell's Island, as she was proceeding to the dock to take the Board of Health on board. The party were subsequently brought down by the tug *Bellevue*.

On the hospital ship *Illinois*, in the Lower Bay, there are now 25 of the passengers of the Austrian ship *Guiseppe Baccocrich*. There is but one dangerous case among these, that of a woman dangerously ill of typhoid fever.

WM. H. HORTON, arrested and committed for trial on a charge of arson at No. 50 Harrison-street, on the 23d of May, is reported to have died at Quarantine last week. An investigation is now pending.

JOHN J. KIEFFNER, a Frenchman, aged 39 years, and residing at Newton, Queens County, died yesterday, it is stated, of Asiatic cholera, after an illness of but twelve hours.

The German anti-Excise organization met last night, when measures were discussed to raise funds, resulting in the appointment of a Finance Committee.

More seizures of oil refineries were made in Brooklyn yesterday by the officers of the Internal Revenue Department.

Yesterday 500 barrels of confiscated whisky were sold at auction at $2 per gallon.

Mr. B. F. MANIERRE has been elected Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board of Health estimate their expenses for the current year at $163,911 29.

Produce and merchandise were rather quiet, as a rule, yesterday, the main exceptions having been corn, oats and lard, which were firmer, and mess pork, which was lower. Wheat was decidedly cheaper. Cotton steady. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Opposition to the Congressional Policy.

Southern politicians who oppose the conditions of reconstruction offered by Congress exhibit less than their usual sagacity. Ambitious they have always been, dexterous, and averse to the preponderance of Northern power. Never, however, except as participators in the rebellion, have they blundered more egregiously than in their present hostility to the law.

It is the fashion with this element of Southern political life to attribute to the great body of the people a stolid indifference to the progress of the work which Congress has inaugurated. According to the correspondents whose sympathies are with the old rebel party, the South cares nothing for the law, and will not move a step to comply with its provisions. The announcement is accompanied with assurances that an ardent desire for the fellowship of the Union prevails, though how this feeling harmonizes with the reported indifference to the proffered means of regaining the privileges of the Union, the writers in question stop not to explain. If the repentant multitude are anxious for restoration, their aversion to the prescribed method of securing restoration is intelligible only on the supposition that they have been led to hope for an easier method, and one less obnoxious to their prejudices. Any expectation of this kind is traceable to the sophistry, the misrepresentations, and the passionate appeals of those who claim to be considered organs and leaders of Southern opinion.

The motives of these leaders lie upon the surface. All their opposition resolves itself into resistance to a policy which insures their subjection to the loyal power of the State. Their rhetoric derives its force from transparent selfishness. They are not willing to see the power they have so long wielded pass from their grasp, and they adroitly try to make the white electors feel the mortification which properly belongs exclusively to themselves. That they have succeeded to some extent is evidenced by the complexion of the registration lists; but the proof of their ability to control a majority even of the whites is yet to come. Probabilities, and even the greater number of witnesses, point to the failure of these efforts. For though a large proportion of the whites refuse to vote, or vote against the plan prescribed by law, there is no reason to fear that in any State it will be defeated. Black votes may be required to save it, but loyal whites and loyal blacks, combined, promise to be strong enough everywhere to give effect to the law.

This fact it is which exhibits most conclusively the folly and wickedness of the course pursued by the Hills, the Johnsons, and the Stephenses of the South. Their tactics are essentially different, but they tend unmistakably to the same end. The impetuous HILL devotes his froth and fury to an assault upon the constitutionality of the Congressional plan, and counsels abstinence from voting lest the constitutionality of the Convention be impliedly conceded. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON indites angry epistles urging registration, to be followed by voting against the Convention. By these tactics he promises to "crush this horrid hydra." ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, again, carries out the policy of masterly inactivity to perfection; leaving Georgia to its fate, while he muses admiringly over the fallacies of CALHOUN'S theories, and discourses of the superiority of CICERO as a moral teacher compared with the philosophers of these degenerate days. Taking these men as representatives of classes opposed to the law, it is scarcely possible to magnify the absurdity and culpability of their conduct. If it were feasible, as HILL suggests, to defeat the law by refusing to register, or to overcome it, as JOHNSON proposes, by regular voting; or by dreaming and speculating and prophesying, after the manner of STEPHENS—to wait until the tide flows past, and then cross the chasm safely and pleasantly—there would be practical wisdom in their action or non-action, as the case may be. But under no conceivable circumstances can any advantage be derived from the proceedings suggested. Reconstruction will go forward under the direction of the military commanders, and on the basis laid down by Congress, despite the denunciation of HILL, the tactics of JOHNSON, and the abstractions of STEPHENS. These gentlemen united, with all the adherents they may muster, will not stay the progress of reconstruction by aught they may attempt. The utmost they can achieve is the production of some ill-feeling and their own annihilation as political leaders.

If these men were as disinterested as they pretend to be, they would acquiesce in their own exclusion from power as an atonement for the suffering they helped to bring upon the people of their State. Assuming this exclusion to be permanent, it would be a very mild penalty for the part they played in the rebellion.

But Congress has not aimed at the imposition of disabilities of a permanent character. It has provided, not unreasonably, for the disfranchisement and exclusion from office of prominent rebels, while reconstruction is in progress. But the opening left for the restoration of the forfeited privileges in individual cases, and the uncontradicted declarations of a desire to sweep away all restrictions so soon as that may be compatible with national peace and safety, sufficiently show the absence of undue harshness, as well from the spirit as from the measures of Congress.

Were the opponents of the law actuated by a lofty, unselfish regard for constitutional principle, they would be earnest in their repudiation of the Provisional Governments, which Congress thrusts aside. By a curious forgetfulness, they make no mention of the Executive usurpation of 1865 while vehemently assailing the alleged Congressional usurpation of 1867. As between the two "usurpations," however, that of Congress, which they condemn, is infinitely preferable to that of President JOHNSON, which they approve. The President, in his day, pulled down and set up without a pretence of right other than that of the conqueror, and without consulting the people as to the time or mode of the change. Surely that was usurpation of the rankest sort. Congress, on the contrary, in the name of the country, pulls down the work of one man, and appeals to the people concerned to frame a government for themselves. True, there is not a very great freedom of choice; the conditions are specific and the work well defined; but at least there is a show of an appeal to the will of the people, together with a certain respect for their officials and their institutions. How is it, then, that the Hills, and Johnsons, and Stephenses, who complain of the policy of Congress as harsh and tyrannical, utter not a complaint respecting the policy of the President, which was more tyrannical in its essence and more harsh in its operation? In this latitude we are disposed to believe that the difference of tone is attributable to the difference in the characteristics of the two plans. The President's plan, crude and incomplete, left the rebel element undisturbed, and allowed of a gradual reassertion of its authority. Not only the State organizations, but the State representation in Congress, would have gradually reverted to rebel control. Under the policy of Congress this will be impossible; and hence the angry opposition of politicians who lack the honesty and sagacity which lead the Browns and Longstreets of the South to accept the situation unreservedly, and to prepare manfully for the altered condition of affairs.

The country insists, this time, that the work shall be thorough, and it is not likely to halt in its course for the accommodation of those who are as hostile to the principles for which the North fought, as though "the little affair at Appomattox Court-house" had not happened.

Railway Speculation and Legitimate Railway Enterprise.

The latest developments respecting the heavy financial failures in England, during the past year, naturally bring under review, in the more influential portion of the English Press, the loose system of railway legislation which has prevailed there for a quarter of a century or so.

We Americans imagine, sometimes, that we have reduced the system of granting valuable charters at easy rates to a science; that we know what a certain thing can be done for; that the terms of payment for particular kinds of legislative work are fairly established among us, and that what we do not know in that branch of business is hardly worth knowing.

A study of some of the discussions on railway legislation, now going on in England, might help, in a measure, to undeceive us. We are well advanced, it is true. But if the testimony of a retired English Railroad Manager, who publicly addresses Mr. GLADSTONE on the subject, by permission of that gentleman, is of any value, our cousins across the water could give us lessons. This gentleman, looking over the history of railway enterprise from its beginning, declares that in the case of an English railway, a solicitor, engineer and contractor, of only moderate influence and means, who may think that they can make a profit out of the construction of a line "by legitimate or illegitimate means" can without difficulty obtain the necessary act, if they do not happen to be opposed by some railway magnate, who has himself risen by means of the easy procurement of a charter. The correspondent goes on to say that, "Under the protection of the Companies Act of 1862, any seven swindlers can meet together in a pot-house and devise a scheme for robbing the public by selling them something which has no existence at all: or if it had an existence, has no value. By signing their names twice, paying a few small fees and getting some *gentlemen a shade less blown upon than themselves*, to lend their names as directors, the company is formed.

Thus broadly stating his case, the writer proceeds to reason that it would be more logical and quite as consistent with public and private morality, if Parliament put no restrictions whatever in the way, and allowed people to rob each other as best they can. He holds that Parliament should either decline to assume any responsibility whatever, or should provide machinery through which to exercise a real and effectual control. In a general way, this suggestion is well enough. But, coming down to particulars, Mr. GLADSTONE'S correspondent suggests a kind of "machinery" for the prevention of the fraudulent handling of investments, which we fear it would be found impossible to work satisfactorily until society is constituted differently from what it is at present. He suggests the appointment of "a high Government official" whose duty it should be to investigate whether the statements contained in the prospectus of any chartered corporation are *facts*. In other words, he would have persons looking for large profits; for a high rate of interest; for returns twice, or thrice, or ten times greater than the Government itself finds it possible or fair to offer for the use of borrowed capital—protected against their own avarice. That sort of legislation might be well enough, if it were practicable. All human experience goes to show that it is not practicable. Greed will tempt men to embark in enterprises the soundness of which a "high Government official" could know nothing more of than the minor or the ward in Chancery, whose entire estate may be sacrificed in the investment.

Men of the class to which Mr. GLADSTONE'S correspondent evidently belongs view the whole question of giving to moneyed, railway and other corporations, chartered privileges, mainly, if not exclusively in the light of half-yearly dividends. The facilities for organizing worthless companies they are less eager to assail, than the want of a Parliamentary guarantee that their investments shall not go to the dogs. Charters are applied for, and are acquired by ambitious or unscrupulous operators, because in England there are always capitalists to be found, eager to get a higher rate of interest than money ordinarily commands in solid, solvent financial or commercial concerns, or from an investment in Government securities. The credulity or the greed—or both combined—of this class have helped to build half the railways on the Continent of Europe; have helped the development of railway enterprise here and everywhere. Nowhere more than in the Colonies of the British Empire, where the stock in some of the largest roads is held nominally to-day at from ten to fifteen cents on the dollar.

The case of a large number of these capitalists, especially of the smaller class, is, doubtless, a hard one. They have had before them the temptation of a faultless prospectus. They have been ensnared by its promises—sometimes because the directory was respectable—sometimes because wealthy men who could afford to throw away large sums of money were embarked in the enterprise—but chiefly and primarily because large dividends were *promised*. Against the attractions of a well-drawn prospectus what could legislation avail? What advantage could come from the revision of such a prospectus by "a high Government official?" If he condemned a given project his motives would be open to suspicion. If he sanctioned it, and it proved a failure, he would either compromise the Government, by his lack of judgment, or he would involve the Government in a liability for the losses sustained.

Analogies can hardly be drawn between railway legislation in England and in this country. There the system of municipal or State subsidies is unknown. The first financial start which an English railway project of the kind gets is the subscription for a considerable portion of the stock by the landed proprietors interested in the improvements of their estates which the undertaking promises. That subscription attracts the smaller class of capitalists—well-to-do tenant farmers, tradesmen and professional men who have something to spare, the guardians and executors of testamentary funds, &c. And from these sources comes the capital of the concern. If the enterprise does not pay from the start it is a serious matter to nearly all but the first-named class of stockholders. These are less interested in the immediate returns than in the general and ultimate profits of the scheme as a public improvement. The landed proprietors thus stand, as it were, in the position which municipalities or which the National and State Governments here hold, when they take stock in public works, or undertake to offer subsidies for public improvements. No doubt these public subscriptions and subsidies often attract private capitalists to their individual loss; but without the impulse of municipal or State aid, how many of our railroads, from Vermont to the Colorado, would have been built to-day? We have too often had to postpone dividends, first because they were not earned, and next because we had to build roads partly at the public expense in order *to open territory*. That view of the case an English stockholder of the less wealthy finds it difficult to comprehend, and therefore he holds very naturally that the Government should intervene for his protection. He seldom blames the wealthy landowner or large capitalist whose subscription formed the basis of his faith; but he blames the agents who procured the charter, the contractors who did the work, and then he demands something equivalent to a Government insurance against losses accruing from his own folly.

The President and the Military Commanders.

Dispatches from Washington continue to speak of the President's determination to interfere with the action of the military commanders, and even to remove SHERIDAN if necessary to secure compliance with the Executive will. These statements receive a certain coloring from the oracular announcements of the *National Intelligencer*, which, professing to speak authoritatively, imputes to the President purposes that point clearly to a conflict with Congress. Yesterday it held this language:

> "The Executive office is a unit, and, consequently, there can be no legitimate executive action but that of the President. As an inevitable consequence, any provision of a statute which contravenes it is not law, and should be prevented from being carried into effect. If, for example, the further insubordination of Gen. SHERIDAN should throw impediments in the way of executing the statute consistently with the Constitution of the United States, and the President should determine to supersede him, it would be an act clearly within the operation of the principle we announced, and from which the President could not deviate, in the exercise of a sound discretion, as the only lawful Executive of the country, unless at the cost of sacrificing the last vestige of constitutional duty."

We trust that these utterances are unauthorized. To suppose that they are inspired would be to assume that the President is prepared to push the doctrines of his last veto message to the extent of nullification.

The law as it now is takes from the President all right to dictate to the military commanders touching their proceedings. They are empowered to act on their own judgment, subject only to the direction of the General of the army of the United States. Gen. GRANT alone is empowered by the law to exercise the authority which the reporters and the *National Intelligencer* represent the President as prepared and resolved to assert.

If the President require Gen. SHERIDAN to carry out the Attorney-General's version of the law, and to comply with the interpretation of the Constitution which prevails in the White House, the General will be justified by the law in disregarding the requirement, and in seeking instead the instructions of Gen. GRANT. And if the President nevertheless insist, he will array himself against the law, and will make an issue with Congress which no prudent man would willingly provoke.

The invasion of the Executive authority is of course provoking and humiliating to the President. It is doubtless unconstitutional, according to the ancient rendering of the Constitution. But can the President better his position by a fresh quarrel? Can he strengthen himself by removing SHERIDAN, in whose honesty and patriotism the country has unbounded confidence?

If the President be not desirous of provoking a contest which will end in his destruction he will permit the law—just as it is—to take its course. The less he interferes the better will it be for himself and the country.

MINOR TOPICS.

We all know that Americans "beat all creation" in everything they undertake. We should judge, from somewhat extensive observation in this City, that we are now beating all the world, including Germany, Bavaria and Munich, in the consumption of lager-beer. It is sold, we believe, in something like 3,000 places in town, and the lager-beer brewers say that their trade this summer is tremendous; it is drank wholesale and retail by Americans as well as by Teutons, and we understand that the contest as to which of these peoples can drink most is sometimes close and exciting. We are sorry to hear that a great deal of the lager now sold is shockingly bad.

We notice that the principles and practice of industrial and mercantile coöperation are gradually making their way through the country. We hear of the opening of coöperative stores, not only in large places like Philadelphia, but in many lesser towns in the East and West; and we also read of bodies of men of various handicraft combining their small capital to carry on business upon their own account. We do not believe that this system is destined to supersede altogether the present method of carrying on trade and industry; but still there is no doubt that it may be worked widely and to great advantage.

A scene that would be very much ridiculed in any other country but France took place at the recent banquet given in Paris to Messrs. BERRYER and JULES FAVRE. It is thus noticed in *La Liberté*: "After the dinner BERRYER spoke, then FAVRE; and then BERRYER, with tears in his eyes, threw himself into the arms of FAVRE, and they embraced each other closely." Imagine such an episode as this taking place on a public occasion in this country. Fancy, for example, WADE and SUMNER, or KELLY and GARFIELD, or VALLANDIGHAM and FERNANDO, rushing into each other's embraces and hugging closely in presence of a multitude of spectators. We don't care what the circumstances might be, or how affecting the incident was intrinsically, the scene would assuredly result in nothing but inextinguishable laughter from the crowd. They are more human in France.

The *Tribune* seems bound of late to switch off from the regular Radical track and to strike out new and unimagined routes. The war cry of the Women's Rights people has hitherto been "Identity of interest and equality of privilege with the men. But now the *Tribune* repudiates the community of men and women, whether in civil or political life, and claims a separate establishment—a female legislature, a jury of women, and a feminine voting process—all distinct and independent organizations. Here is richness, a perfect wealth of machinery, to work out the complicated processes of our Democratic institutions. And the gem of the whole is the style of voting suggested—not personally, but by letter. There is one comfort in that, at least; a single skillful penwoman could outvote any given number of prematurely naturalized foreigners, and woman would immediately and brilliantly take her position as a power in the land.

In our latest Mexican news we had a long list of victims waiting for trial. Our correspondent added: "Their fate has not yet been decided upon, but the taste of the Mexican people has become fearfully craving for human blood and victims; and hardly any doubt exists that most of the Generals will be tried and condemned as traitors." The Liberals are certainly making short work of their adversaries; but we doubt if their craving for blood will be glutted before they fall upon each other.

We are promised the new fifteen-cent currency notes soon from Washington; and there is no doubt that they will constitute a very agreeable and convenient part of our very disagreeable fractional currency. We hope they will be made on decent paper, no worse at least than the new quarters which we are now enjoying. The old five-cent paper pieces have now almost entirely disappeared from circulation, and we are glad that we shall see no more of them, as the nickel coin of the same denomination answers the purpose far better. The little three-cent coin is rarely seen now-a-days; it was really not needed. Why not have dimes of nickel?

A Mobile journal is responsible for a touching report of what at least one Southern woman suffered by the late war, though if she were a fair representative of her sex and the part they took in the rebellion, we should feel less pity for them than we do. It appears the editor was walking down the street and heard unavoidably the following fragment of what must have been a most interesting conversation: "I set a great deal by this; it is an old Confederate fan, the only thing I have left to remember the Confederacy by." "I should think you had something else." "Ye-es, I lost both my husbands in the war—and my sweetheart. It nearly killed me." We take liberty to doubt only the "last clause."

Our Massachusetts friends are not altogether pleased with the workings of their prohibitory law; it presses most severely upon those who needed it least. They complain that those whose drinking is stopped are the moderate drinkers, who don't care enough for it to pursue it under difficulties, and the estopped dealers are the honest and respectable ones who will not attempt to violate the law; while the bibulous trade is still kept up by the wealthy hotels, whose money or influence secures them immunity from the Police, and by the lowest and vilest dealers in rum and vice of all sorts, the community of consumers being the fast class about town, and the more degraded votaries of grog among the hovels of the poor. In other words, the law does precisely what it was not intended to do, and, perhaps, a few years of practical drunkenness under prohibition will teach the extremists of Massachusetts, by contrast, the more salutary effects of regulation. Their near neighbor Connecticut has just chosen the other course, and the two systems will have a fair chance of comparison side by side.

Cretan news was never of the most trustworthy, but it is just now contradictory past precedent. The Greek Legation at Washington has "the latest official accounts from Crete," that OMAR PASHA "has been repulsed with severe losses" from Sphakia, and has fled, "burning fifteen villages on his retreat," and crucifying his captives. The same day the Cable tells us that OMAR PASHA reports that he has "suppressed the insurrection in Crete, and the war in that island is now ended." If both these advices are telegraphic, the falsity of one or the other is outrageous; if the former is by mail, even then the fortnight's difference in time will not account for so flat a contradiction. If we believe OMAR PASHA, then we must own that the Apostolic charge that "the Cretans are liars," has not been disproved by eighteen centuries of time. On the other hand, if we believe the Greek Legation, then nothing equal to OMAR PASHA'S dispatch has been known since the days of BEAUREGARD. Let us hope that the mendacity is on the part of the Turk. When the French were in Mexico, we used occasionally to be told that "the Liberal cause is now at an end," and that "the Empire is firmly established." We shall still hope that OMAR PASHA is trying in the same way to discount history.

It is just as well for JUAREZ that he has concluded to run for President of Mexico again, instead of getting himself appointed as Mexican Minister to this country. Considering the course he pursued in the Maximilian business, we should not have envied him his position in the diplomatic corps at Washington had he come here.

The performance of the American 15-inch gun at Shoeburyness has, it seems, even in the eyes of the British artillerists and experts, proved that "no iron or steel armor yet invented is capable of resisting its shot." Now, a distinguished American Engineer has pointed out one very remarkable fact, discovered in his investigations upon the power and capacity of the 15-inch gun—a fact never before suspected by artillerists, and which, we believe, has never received sufficient attention in print. The point is, the great effect of increase of calibre in the gun on the power developed by a given quantity of powder—that is to say, a pound of powder in the 15-inch monitor gun will do a great deal more work than in the 9-inch Woolwich rifle-gun. At any rate, it is clear that Capt. NOBLE never suspected this fact, or he would not have made the blunders he did in his official report to the Ordnance Select Committee. The reason of the scientific fact is, that the more room the powder has in which to expand, the more power it will develop. Now, in the English Woolwich gun, the bore is so much less in size than in the 15-inch gun, that an equal amount of powder does much more work in the latter than in the former. We wonder how Capt. NOBLE will feel, after figuring so long before the British public as bolstering up the gun selected by the Government authorities, and ridiculing on theory the American large-bore guns. On the very initial trials, conducted by his own countrymen, these Rodman guns vindicate themselves most completely. Should the 15-inch cast-iron gun go to pieces by reason of severe charges, a wrought-iron gun of equal calibre would be as effective and still safer.

In the hottest hour of yesterday, which was awfully hot, we sought a temporary pastime in the perusal of the Mississippi *Clarion*, which our thoughtful African had thoughtlessly laid on the editorial table for our exhilaration. As the liveliest part of Southern papers in these days is ordinarily their reports of Common Council proceedings, we turned at once to this department. We found that the "Board of Mayor and Aldermen" of the City of Jackson (where the *Clarion* is printed) held their regular meeting on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1867; and we quickly discovered that the most important business of the body at their meeting on that day was the reception of a veto message from the Mayor, in which that functionary announced that he felt "constrained, under a sense of duty, to veto the ordinance passed by you at the last regular meeting of the Board, entitled 'An ordinance to prevent hogs from running at large in the streets of the City of Jackson.'" Mayor BARROW, as was proper, proceeded to give his reasons at length for this veto. The first was because the prohibitory ordinance "transcends and violates the charter powers of this city." The second, "because it is unconstitutional, invading that provision of the Constitution of the State which provides 'that no person shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, without due course of law.'" The third reason was, "because it is of a summary nature, and consequently is unconstitutional and void." Having thus twice raised the banner of the Constitution over the Jackson hogs, the Mayor narrates how he had refrained from action in this case "until I had determined clearly and conclusively upon its constitutionality," but having finally, "after full examination of decisions, concluded the ordinance to be decidedly unconstitutional," he vetoed it "because of the constitutional objections herein set forth." We confess that, though the thermometer was nearly 100°, and intellectual effort was proportionately painful, we felt our admiration rise to enthusiasm for the Mayor who had the courage to deliver this constitutional exposition of the rights of hogs; and as our enthusiasm rose to ecstacy, we became unconscious of the blazing sun and the burning world, and felt that there might be compensations even in being condemned to read the proceedings of Common Councils.

MARBLE CEMENT.—The marbleated interior of the TIMES' counting room, the beauty and novelty of which have attracted the notice and secured the commendation of thousands of our fellow-citizens, is the result of the artistic labor of Mr. G. G. GARIBOLDI, the inventor of the composition, which so closely resembles marble, and so charmingly decorates the *salons* of many a noted mansion. After many years of arduous practice at his profession as an artist-decorator, Mr. GARIBOLDI conceived the idea of reproducing here the Pompeiian cement, as used in the days of the august CÆSAR, revived in the middle ages in Italy under the name of stucco lucido, and attempted here time and time again without success. Experiments satisfied Mr. GARIBOLDI that a cement, composed of lime, sand, marble-dust and one unrevealable element would give a substance which, fretted by a hot iron, would present the very appearance of marble, and at the same time secure the consistency of marble. The experiments were made and the anticipated result attained, since when the artist has been overcrowded with orders from private individuals and public corporations—more in fact than he could satisfy. The Directors' room at the Academy of Music, the counting room of the TIMES newspaper and a church uptown, the name of which has escaped us, are notable examples of the brilliancy of his work and the beauty of his finish. The cement is water-proof, and can be used for bathing-tubs, fish-ponds and fountains; it is fire-proof, having neither oil nor varnish about it. Of its beauty when artistically handled, we need say nothing, it speaks for itself. It is easily handled, is inexpensive, and the richest of modern adornments. In the expressive phrase of its most accomplished user, "its color is unalterable, and the composition everlasting."

INCONVENIENCES AT THE FERRIES.—The one hundred thousand men, women and children who avail themselves of the conveyances provided by the Union Ferry Company are quite well aware that the boats are large, the pilots careful, the machinery in good repair, and the general time-table satisfactory, but they are also unfortunate in a common experience which becomes more and more unendurable as time goes on. The over-crowding, the inexcusable over-crowding, of all the boats plying hence from Brooklyn between the hours of 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock A. M., and the like outrage committed on the boats going to Brooklyn between the hours of 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock P. M., has assumed proportions that demand the recognition and interference of the authorities. The Legislature did itself honor when it enacted a law compelling the railway companies to provide suitable accommodation for the transport of cattle across the State, and we are quite sure such attention as would insure the people of Brooklyn some relief from the deliberate and unnecessary hardships entailed by the Ferry Company would meet with universal acclaim. No suffering steer, no patient sheep, no squealing hog in the worst of the railway pens was so closely packed with fellow steer, or sheep, or hog, as are the free and enlightened citizens packed together day after day on these floating pens for human cattle. The Winter furnishes *its* annoyances; we all remember the ice-barred river, the freezing feet, the detained passengers, and, Heaven save the mark, the Legislative "Investigating Committee," but the nuisance of Summer crowding, with Summer smells, is much greater and even less bearable than the delays of Winter. The Ferry Company will take no notice of this or any other complaint. Mr. Superintendent SMITH is as self-complacent under popular rebuke and in the presence of popular dissatisfaction as is the Bashaw of eight tails in the presence of his Mutes, and, like all potentates, does as he likes. But we have hopes that the next Legislature may have several more honest men in its chambers than the last had, and with them the people may have some little influence.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

GEN. THOMAS TO RELIEVE GEN. SHERIDAN.

It is stated to-night, in administration circles, that Gen. THOMAS has consented to relieve Gen. SHERIDAN after the elections have been held in Tennessee, which take place next month. The statement must not be accepted as authoritative, as it is well known that Gen. THOMAS has indorsed SHERIDAN'S course, and it is fair to presume that he would not be more acceptable to the President and his friends than little PHIL.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Senor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister to this Government, has nearly completed his history of the attempt of MAXIMILIAN to erect an empire in Mexico. It will make a book of two hundred pages, embracing all of the diplomatic correspondence between the United States and the Juarez Government, as well as correspondence with other Republics relative to the recognition of the Liberal Government in Mexico, and a lengthy defence of the course pursued by the Liberals since the downfall of the empire.

UNION PAPER AT WASHINGTON.

The company of Northerners who have purchased the Wilmington, N. C., *Dispatch*, have engaged Capt. E. A. PAUL, formerly of the NEW-YORK TIMES and lately of the Washington *Chronicle*, as its editor. Capt. PAUL is a thorough Unionist, and did not take hold of the enterprise until he had obtained reliable assurance of success.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN FLORIDA.

Information from Florida states that the late Republican Union Convention held at Tallahassee was a decided success, and that the platform adopted embraced a most unequivocal indorsement of the reconstruction policy of Congress. When the Convention was first organized considerable sectional jealousy was evinced between the delegates from Eastern and Middle Florida, but before the adjournment all differences were healed and the greatest unanimity of feeling prevailed. A resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to Gen. POPE, for the manner in which he has executed his duties as District Commander, was unanimously adopted.

BRITISH OFFICER MURDERED IN MISSOURI.

The particulars of the killing of Col. SPEAR, or SPEAR, an officer of the British Army, which is now being investigated in St. Louis, under the instructions of the British Minister, by COVENTRY F. FERRY, of the Sixty-eighth Royal Rifles, were reported to Gen. SHERIDAN some time since by Capt. W. B. RANKIN, of the Thirty-first Infantry, commanding the post at Fort Buford, Dakotah Territory. It seems that Capt. SPEAR was on board the steamer *Octavia*, *en route* to Fort Burton up the Missouri River, and that the sentries on the vessel had received orders to keep a good look-out for Indians, which were very troublesome on the banks of the river. One of them, who was a recruit attached to the Thirteenth Infantry, saw him crossing the deck of the steamer on his way to his state-room and fired at him, evidently believing that he was doing his duty. The shot took effect, killing him instantly. The soldier was immediately placed in close confinement at Camp Cook, and will soon be tried. The remains of the unfortunate officer were taken to Fort Buford. On his person was found a letter of introduction from Gen. SHERIDAN, whose guest he had been, to Capt. RANKIN, and other papers, all of which were properly cared for, and his body was placed at the disposal of his friends. The Associated Press dispatch from St. Louis, stating that the affair may assume international importance, is decidedly sensational.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Rear-Admiral STEPHEN C. ROWAN has been relieved from the command of the Norfolk Navy-yard, and will soon proceed in the *Piscataqua* for Hong Kong, China, where he will relieve Rear-Admiral H. H. BELL, of the command of the Asiatic Squadron. Commodore A. H. KILTY has been assigned to the Norfolk Navy-yard. Commander TANMAN, lately commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, has been ordered to relieve Commander BAILEY of the command of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., to take effect Oct. 1.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN, of Minnesota, and Col. S. F. TAPPAN, of Colorado, two of the Commissioners appointed by Congress to treat with the hostile Indians, will start West on Monday evening, and will hold a council with the Kiowas at or near Fort Larned, Kansas. They hope to make arrangements through the Kiowas to meet the Chiefs and head men of the Comanches at an early day. They will probably be joined by the rest of the Commission, including Gens. SHERMAN, HARNEY and TERRY, the army officers detailed for that duty by the President to-day, before they reach their destination.

ARREST OF OFFICERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. SICKLES recently issued an order placing in arrest some of his subordinate officers in North Carolina, because they had interfered with political affairs in that State. The interference amounted to nothing more than making Radical speeches and denouncing rebels. It is possible that Gen. SICKLES will revoke the order very soon.

COOLIES AT NEW-ORLEANS.

In connection with the reported arrival of coolies at New-Orleans, brought thither to be used as laborers on the Mississippi sugar plantations, it may be interesting to know that AH YUC, a Commissioner from the Chinese Government, has concluded contracts with a number of Louisiana, Alabama and Texas planters to bring 5,000 more Celestials to this country for their use, and that they will arrive within a few months. AH YUC intends to bring them here himself, and will remain in New-Orleans for a few months after their arrival to insure the fulfillment of the requirements of the contract, among which is an agreement that in case of the death of any of the laborers, their remains shall be returned to China at the expense of the employers. The

planters expect to profit greatly by the introduction of this class of labor, to supply the places of the women and children of the freedmen, who are now supported by their husbands and fathers and attending schools, instead of working as field hands as they did when slaves.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

A project is on foot for the establishment of an ocean steamship line between Washington and Antwerp, with a depot for the reception of German emigrants here, from which they will be distributed through the different Southern States.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

Col. TOM FORD, of Ohio, who was LOEWENTHAL's attorney, has been subpœnaed to appear before the Pay Department Investigating Committee to-day, and will be examined regarding his knowledge of the fees paid by his client to the department for the purpose of obtaining a "prompt payment of his claims."

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

SCENE AT THE SURRATT TRIAL.

In the Criminal Court to-day Dr. NOBLE, a witness, said he knew Dr. BISSELL, and had frequently consulted with him as a physician.

During the cross-examination, Mr. PIERREPONT asked—Well, can you tell us of a party living after you and Dr. BISSELL held consultation?

Answer—Yes, Sir.

Mr. PIERREPONT, laughing—Well, now tell us of a party living after your consultation.

Mr. BRADLEY—You must not insult the witness, Sir, and I will not allow it.

Mr. PIERREPONT—I asked the witness a proper question.

Mr. BRADLEY, to the Court—It is not the question I object to; but the manner in which it is put.

Mr. PIERREPONT—The question is proper, and he must answer it.

Mr. BRADLEY—A witness shall not be insulted while under my protection, who is of as good character as the counsel, and moves in as good society.

Mr. PIERREPONT—Who does the gentleman mean by counsel?

Mr. BRADLEY, advancing toward Mr. PIERREPONT—I mean you, Sir. I mean the witness is of as good character as you, and moves in as good society as you do.

Judge FISHER requested the gentlemen to preserve order, and proceed with the examination.

Mr. BRADLEY—Yes, Sir; but my witness must not be insulted.

Judge FISHER said he thought the question to the witness a proper one.

Mr. BRADLEY—Yes, Sir; but did you notice the manner in which it was put?

Judge FISHER—Well, don't get excited.

Mr. BRADLEY—I do not want to get excited, Sir; there is another place where I can settle these things.

THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSION.

The President to-day appointed Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN and Brig.-Gen. W. S. HARNEY and ALFRED H. TERRY members of the Indian Commission. This completes the list; the act to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes having specifically mentioned the other members, namely, U. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; JOHN B. HENDERSON, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, L. S. TAPPAN and JOHN B. SANBORN; the two last-named were Generals in the volunteer forces. The Commission have authority to call together the chiefs and headmen of hostile Indians, make treaties of peace, and select districts of country for their aggregate occupancy. The Indian Bureau will immediately place itself in communication with every member of the Commission with a view to entering upon their duties at the earliest practical period. They will probably assemble at St. Louis on the 1st of August.

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.

The following are the receipts for customs at the ports below mentioned, from July 14 to July 20.

New-York	$1,901,342 49
Boston	276,293 62
Philadelphia	126,069 63
Baltimore	100,985 39
San Francisco, June 1 to 8th	95,518 56
Total	$2,500,209 69

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $818,444.

Monday week has been named for the Schutzenfest in this city. Extensive arrangements have been made for the occasion, and one hundred carriages will be employed for the reception of the Schutzen and the visitors expected from Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department have received information that the United States steamer *Unadilla*, Lieutenant-Commander F. H. BAKER, arrived at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 23d of May. The officers and crew are all well. The passage from Rio de Janeiro was very stormy, and was made in twenty-eight days.

The Navy Department has also received official reports from Capt. A. K. MURRAY, commanding the United States steamer *Augusta*, giving an interesting *résumé* of the voyage of the *Augusta*, which sailed in company with the iron-clad *Miantonomoh*, from the date of their departure from this country in May, 1866, to the time of their arrival at Philadelphia, in the present month, during which period they traveled a distance of 17,767 miles. The *résumé* of the cruise of these vessels contains a full account of the various festivities and ceremonies which were incident to the voyage, particularly with reference to the official visits and honors which greeted the presence of the *Miantonomoh* in European waters, similar accounts of which have before appeared in published official and other reports.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, provision is made for the claims of occupants within the limits of what is known as the ex-mission of San José, in the County of Almeda, Cal., the said limits embracing 2,753,397 acres. There have been presented under the law 175 individual claims; of these, 141 have been finally adjusted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the residue are deferred for further proof and explanations from the district office in California, and as rapidly as received the several cases will be disposed of.

POST-OFFICES IN VIRGINIA.

About forty Post-offices were reopened in Virginia and West Virginia yesterday. In nearly every case the offices were old ones, which had been suspended by the exigencies of the times, and the former Postmasters, with few if any exceptions, have been continued in office.

Ninety Degrees, or Thereabout.

When the missionaries of the Roman Church first penetrated to the frigid regions of Norway, they were not a little surprised to find that the rude inhabitants of that country received their vivid portrayal of a hell of fire rather jollily than otherwise; the poor wretches of that ever-so-far-below-zero region looked upon fire as their best friend, and so the splendid descriptions of the torments of a hot hell came over them like claret and ice over a melting New-Yorker—they rather liked it; in fact, to use the vernacular, they "froze to it." For to them heat was life and comfort, and there was no scare in the molten waves which the preachers told them rolled over the vasty deep of Tophet. With a shrewdness peculiar to the propagandists of the Church, the missionaries at once reversed the order of battle, and instead of locating their hell in the fiery domain of Muspellheim, they turned their faces northward, and away over Ginnungagap in Jötunheim, the home of the frost giants, they mapped out the bounds of a new hell. It was a hit. Telling a Lapland witch that hell was hot, was a pressing invitation for her to come in and make herself at home; but convince her that the future world was colder than the one in which she was freezing, and her points of the compass would be forthwith reversed—she would move with the occasion and the thermometer, and by degrees arrive at your own stand-point. If there be Lapland witches hereabout, or hyperborean vagrants of either sex now loose in our vicinity, they must confess that for two days we have had an immense amount of weather; that, not only has there been "the devil to pay," but his Satanic Majesty has taken care that no one shall prevent his foreclosing. It may be that he is putting on airs—if so, will he waft an air or two this way, for, indeed, we pant, and even gasp. Ajax was urgent in his request for light—we have got, or can make our own light; but give us air; ay, "bring with thee airs from heaven or blasts from hell"—only "'blow, ye breezes, blow." We shall not go about to traverse the domain of the Registrar of Health. He is slow but sure, and as certain as the grizzly monarch whose servant he is. But we boldly say, that for the last two or three days "it" (whatever that "it" may be) has been hot; not only hot, but awfully hot, and—well, we won't swear. Night before last—after a day that might have been the one in which fire began to fall over Sodom—there was an attempt at a storm; but after a few weak flashes of pale lightning, and a subdued growl of timid thunder, it passed over and left us hotter than before. Yesterday the sky was overcast with dull clouds, and a slight sprinkle now and then brought objurgations to the lips of promenaders whose fine feathers were likely to be drabbled in the damp, much as a barnyard cock is sodden down by exposure to an equinoctial wet. Both days, and a large slice of the one immediately foregoing, were tropical and calorically cussed. But while we write, a gentle breeze crowds in at our window bearing the fragrance of rural fields, the mercury in Fahrenheit's tube wavers and reluctantly subsides—it is cooler both by the tube on the mantle and the truer sensation of our personal self. One of good old Mr. MERRIAM's heated terms is over—the cycle is complete, old Sol has "swung around" it, and it is graciously permitted that humanity may blow, or gasp, or pant a little while longer. Our carpet-bag is packed for Spitzbergen, and the cook there is ordered to have walrus steaks brown, with seal-blubber sauce. If you want us, drop a line by cable, to be taken off by the blue-nosed shark beyond the banks, and run through by way of Iceland. In the meantime, (mean enough it is,) we adjure one and all to keep cool. There are many ways of doing so, and where there's a will there's a weigh. Some by excursions; some by baths and palm-leaf fans; some by making themselves sewers for cooling drinks; some over-knowing old cocks by no drink at all, (except every day sixteen or twenty nips on the sly;) some by lolling at home; some by rapid and persistent exercise; some by perpetual growling; some, and the happiest of all, by imitating Mark Tapley, and insisting upon being jolly, no matter what the circumstances or the temperature. A happy temperament is everything; no matter what the sun may do, before the stout heart and cheerful face of one who insists upon being jolly, the mercury can never rise beyond the standard Summer heat. Good temper, Croton water, light diet, lighter drink and liberal exercise, combined with reasonable attention to business, will bring safely through the heated term any man who deserves to come through at all.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Interesting Items—Generous Donations—Improvements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HANOVER, Friday, July 26, 1867.

Commencement over—of which your readers had some account—a few additional jottings may be in place. Never was the country, here and hereabouts, in more charming condition. The ample rains have kept the grass and the trees in freshest green, so that the roughest hills wear, to their summit, an air of softness and beauty. The weather of Commencement week was delightful, sunny, yet cool, so that little oppression was felt in the crowded gatherings. Though the attendance has been somewhat less than that of last year, when Gen. SHERMAN was the all-attractive lion, it was quite large enough for comfort, and embraced many of the intelligent friends of education from far and near.

Everything here indicates prosperity and progress. Arrangements are partly made for connecting the Agricultural Institution, based on the Congressional land grant, with the College, according to an act of the New-Hampshire Legislature. It was expected that it would be opened to students next Fall, but it will probably be necessary to delay the opening till next year. Meanwhile, the means have been furnished for establishing another new and important department. Gen. SYLVANUS THAYER, of Braintree, Mass., a graduate of the College of the class of 1807, has made a donation of $40,000 to found, on the broadest plan, a school of architecture and civil engineering. Gen. THAYER was long the accomplished and efficient head of the West Point Military Academy, the teacher of GRANT and other eminent characters of the late war. The introductory language of his instrument of gift to Dartmouth is honorable to him, both as an alumnus of the College and a citizen of the Great Republic—"Moved," he says, "by a regard for my *Alma Mater*, and by a consideration of the large demands which the unfolding material interests of the country are sure to make upon our educational institutions." Would that more of our men of means had respect to these "large demands." The gymnasium, called "Bissell Hall," in honor of the liberal donor, GEORGE H. BISSELL, Esq., of New-York, an alumnus of the class of 1845, and one of your most successful men of business, attracts much attention. It cost $24 000, besides the land, and is believed to be the finest edifice for purely gymnastic purposes in New-England. The system of physical culture connected with it has been happily systematized, and the effect in regard to the health and bodily vigor of the students is already very marked. One of the most interesting features of Commencement week was a gymnastic exhibition by the students, under the direction of their instructor, Mr. F. G. WELCH. The *morale* of the College during the past year has been admirable. Hazing has been unknown, and the general quiet and order have been remarkable. Various measures of progress have been adopted by the trustees, among them an arrangement for having the picturesque college grounds laid out by a landscape gardener, with a view to appropriate culture and ornamentation. The prospect for the next class is excellent. Already 62 students have applied for admission—52 to the academical department and 10 to the scientific; an uncommonly large number at this stage. With the number expected on the second day of examination, the day before the opening of the Fall term, the entering class will be one of the largest for many years past. G.

THE STATE CANALS.

The Cost and the Revenue of the Several Canals in the State.

From the Troy Times, July 26.

The Constitutional Convention recently called upon the Canal Department for a detailed report, showing the cost and the revenues of the several canals of the State, and from the figures prepared in compliance with this call some interesting facts are to be condensed. Prior to the year 1846, the State Treasurer contributed to the construction of the canals, outside the canal funds, the amount of $7,924,520 18, as follows:

From taxes	$1,496,406 08
Auction duties	3,592,039 05
Salt duties	2,055,458 30
Steamboat tax	73,500 90
Sales of land	320,518 15
From the general fund for deficiencies	1,386,498 88

The canals had paid back in 1846 in tolls, to reimburse these expenditures, $2,537,602 73, leaving a remainder of $5,386,917 45. The Convention of 1846 struck a balance with the canals, and required a perpetual annuity of $200,000 for their surplus revenues, and imposed upon them annually, in addition, a contribution of $350,000 to pay the interest of the general fund debt. Since 1846, however, the canals have become further indebted to the State Treasury $14,396,767 97 for taxes levied and received for canal purposes, and this debt has been very nearly discharged already by the Erie and Champlain Canals alone. The following shows the total receipts and expenditures on these canals, which are included, for some reason or other, in one construction account:

Cost of construction	$46,018,237 19
Contracts for repairs	2,026,575 99
Superintendents for repairs	13,728,256 10
Pay of Collectors, &c	1,548,718 79
Pay of weighmasters	288,770 42
Total for repairs and salaries	$17,552,621 67
Total receipts of tolls to 1866	$92,116,741 30
Tolls on contribut's for lateral canals	11,059,572 80

According to the books of the Canal Department the absolute balance of profit and interest in favor of the Erie and Champlain Canals is $23,108,326 01.

The Oswego Canal makes a very good showing likewise, the balance of profits and interest in its favor amounting to $2,950,598 18. The following are the items of its account:

Construction	$3,490,949 24
Contractors for repairs	189,925 03
Superintendents for repairs	1,471,818 46
Pay of collectors, inspectors, &c	150,827 93
Total for repairs and salaries	1,812,571 42
Tolls collected on canal	2,563,639 48
Tolls contributed to Erie Canal	6,719,600 60

The accounts of every other canal show a balance on the losing side. That of the Cayuga and Seneca is small—only $123,491 90. Its cost of construction was $1,520,542 59. The total expenditures on it for repairs and salaries has been $620,060 25. Tolls collected on it, $805,517 96; tolls contributed to Erie Canal, $1,378,782 36.

The Chemung Canal cost originally $1,273,261 80. Expenditures on it for repairs and salaries, $1,209,770 30. Tolls collected, $455,774 22. Tolls contributed to Erie Canal, $1,356,801 34. Balance against the canal on the books of the Canal Department, $1,767,201 88.

The Crooked Lake Canal cost in construction $333,287 27, and $258,282 73 have been expended on it for repairs and salaries. Tolls collected, $42,373 90. Tolls contributed to the Erie Canal, $478,042 48. Loss to the State on this canal, as shown by the books, $406,088 87.

The cost of the construction of the Chenango Canal was $2,782,124 19, and the cost of its repairs and salaries has been $970,169 49. Tolls collected, $614,009 50. Tolls contributed to the Erie Canal, $123,274 40. The debt of this canal to the State, according to the books of the Canal Department, is $8,226,431 69.

The Black River Canal has been a dead loss to the nearly equal amount of $8,103,255 80. It cost in building $3,224,779 55, and it cost for repairs and salaries $445,011 36. Tolls collected on it $114,576 02; tolls contributed to Erie Canal $128,207.

On the Genesee Valley Canal the State has lost $14,301,989 47. It cost $5,827,813 72. The expenditures on it for repairs and in salaries has been $1,405,342 66. The total collection of tolls on it has been only $631,870 59; tolls contributed to the Erie Canal $675,042 46.

The Oneida Lake Canal is charged with a deficiency of $272,453 76. The cost of construction and purchase was $64,697 68; expenditures for repairs and salaries, $123,234 92; tolls collected, $65,180 51.

The Baldwinsville Canal is owing the State $70,102 59. It cost originally $28,556 14, and $25,035 26 have been expended on it for repairs and salaries, while the whole tolls collected amount to only $1,261 48.

On the improvement of the Cayuga Inlet there is shown a deficiency of $3,876 42, but on the Oneida River Improvement a net profit $26,349 59 is reported.

So stands the account of the Canals. Let us recapitulate it:

PROFIT.	
Erie and Champlain Canals	$23,108,326 01
Oswego Canal	2,950,598 18
Oneida River Improvement	26,394 59
Total	$26,085,274 78
LOSS.	
Genesee Valley Canal	$14,301,989 47
Chenango Canal	8,226,481 69
Black River Canal	8,103,255 80
Chemung Canal	1,767,201 88
Crooked Lake Canal	406,088 87
Oneida Lake Canal	272,453 70
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	123,491 90
Baldwinsville Canal	70,102 53
Cayuga Inlet Improvement	3,876 41
Total	$33,271,892 38
	26,085,274 78
Net loss	$7,186,617 60

A profit of more than $25,000,000 accruing on the great trunk canals of the State, after their entire first cost has been paid, is allowed to be more than consumed by the dead loss of a so-called system of "feeders," of lateral canals. It would be an easy enough matter, from these figures, to determine the canal policy of the State, if it was to be governed by the plain principles which guide individuals in the management of their affairs.

John Stuart Mill on Equal Rights.

The editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* has received the following letter from JOHN STUART MILL:

BLACKHEATH PARK, Kent, July 4, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In acknowledging your letter of Feb. 18, I am ashamed to see how long that acknowledgment has been delayed. Your letter arrived in the thick of the Parliamentary conflict, and I have ever since been so fully and engrossingly occupied that I have had no time to write any letters but such as were indispensable, nor had I leisure to write anything which would have been worth offering to be laid before the anniversary meeting of the Equal Rights Association. Since that time, however, many things have happened, and among others the debate in the House of Commons on the motion for giving the suffrage to woman. The unexpectedly large minority which the proposal obtained, and the thought and discussion which it excited in quarters where the subject had never been thought of before, have given an immense impulse to the question. Numbers, both of men and women, in all ranks, have since given in their adhesion to the movement; and agreement with it is rapidly becoming a badge of advanced liberalism.

I need not say with what pleasure I learned, both from your letter and from many other sources, the great progress which the question is making in the United States, where the disabilities of women are now the only remaining national violation of the principles of your immortal Declaration of Independence; nor need I describe the feelings caused in me by the assurance of yourself and others that the essay published in the *Westminster Review* in 1851, has been in America, as it has been here, one of the most powerful agents in placing the question in the position it now occupies.

I am, dear sir, yours sincerely and respectfully,

PARKER PILLSBURY, Esq. J. S. MILL.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, No. 20 Nassau-street, New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your dispatch from Omaha, in this morning's paper, stating that the Indians virtually have possession of our road between Forts Sanders and Bridger is erroneous.

Fort Sanders is 180 miles west of Julesburgh, the present terminus of our line, and Fort Bridger is about 400 miles still further west. The Indians have annoyed our surveying parties in these regions, but give us no trouble where the road is completed. Our trains are all running without interruption.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Collision in the North River—A Steamer Runs Down a Pleasure Yacht—One Person Drowned.

As Officer JAMES BROWN, of the Ninth Precinct, was patrolling West-street, near Bank, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and just after the severe storm which prevailed during the night, he heard a cry for assistance. He responded by running down the dock at the foot of Fourteenth-street, and found a small yacht lying on her beam ends in the stream. The officer immediately procured the assistance of some boatmen and proceeded to the scene of the wreck, when he ascertained that the yacht had been anchored and evidently run down by some passing steamer, as her side was stove in so that she could not be righted. No person was on board, but the officer found a linen coat lying on the deck, which he brought to the Charles-street Police Station for identification.

During yesterday afternoon some further details were obtained, when the passengers on board the steamer *James W. Baldwin*, from Roundout, informed the Fifth Precinct Police that that steamer had collided with and run down the pleasure yacht *Lady Kiernan*, while off the Elysian Fields, and the persons on board the yacht had been hurled into the water, some being rescued. Capt. PETTY immediately took measures to secure the arrest of the officers of the steamer. One of the pilots, named JAMES VAN ETAN was taken into custody during the forenoon and locked up at the Leonard-street Station-house. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the principal pilot, WM. MOSHER, was also arrested and held for examination.

The statements made by these pilots is to the effect that the yacht had no lights aboard, and they could not distinguish her outlines owing to the darkness, but as soon as they were aware of her proximity they made all possible endeavor to avoid a collision. It has also been ascertained that there were thirteen persons on board the yacht, and the majority of these succeeded in climbing over the bow of the steamer to a place of safety. The remainder, with the exception of GEO. MCALLISTER, were rescued by small boats which put out from the Jersey shore, the body of Mr. MCALLISTER not having been recovered.

The supposition is that the excursionists on board the yacht were partially intoxicated, or at least those having charge of the deck. The two pilots are still held in custody by the Police, though there seems to have been abundant time for their arraignment before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court. The owners of the line offered to produce any amount of bail, in order to secure the release of their pilots, without success.

Quarantine.

There is quite a fleet of vessels from infective ports now lying down the Bay at Lower Quarantine, so called, and in the neighborhood of the hospital steamer *Illinois*. There is no sickness, however, among these of any importance, they but lie there in obedience to the law until the process of disinfection has been gone through. There is but one steamer, the *Perot*, from Galveston, Texas, and she, it is expected, will get up to her wharf to-day. The others are two barks, five brigs, and one three-masted schooner. One of the barks is from Tampico, the other from Chepultepec. In addition to these is the Austrian ship *Guiseppe Boccocrei*, from Antwerp, upon which the seventeen passengers died on the way out, the details of whose deaths were given in yesterday's TIMES. Since the arrival of this unfortunate vessel, all those who were suffering in any degree from inanition, or still more dangerous results of the deficient and bad food and water, have been removed to the *Illinois*, where with one exception they are all doing well, being cared for by Dr. BISSELL personally, and by the solicitous Superintendent of the hospital ships, Capt. JAMES O'ROURKE. The number of these passengers now on the *Illinois* is twenty-five, the one dangerous case being that of a woman prostrate in typhoid fever.

WEST BANK.

The last crib has been laid in construction of the foundation for the hospital building at West Bank. Considerable filling-in has been done, so that the site of the new building is now well defined, and before the opening of the Winter season the works will be well protected. The raising of the hospital will probably commence early in the Spring of '68. The resolution of Congress authorizing the Secretaries of War and the Navy to place hulks and vessels at the disposal of the quarantine authorities, is limited in its operations to one year from the time of its passage, and that year will expire on the 24th of March next. The hospital buildings, therefore, must be ready for the necessities of next Summer, or the further use of the Government vessels must be given until they can be dispensed with, the permanent works being completed.

OFFAL IN THE HARBOR.

On our trip to Lower Quarantine yesterday we noticed the presence in the river, and in the track of the steamer, as we passed down the bay, quantities of disgusting offal, probably carried down there by the ebb tide from the dumping ground, foot of Thirty-seventh-street and North River, and from the markets. If this were carried out to sea there would be nothing to complain of, but the disgusting animal matter gets down far enough only to meet the return tide and flows back through the Narrows, lodging in the eddies on the Staten Island and Bay Ridge shores, where it is thrown up, polluting the atmosphere of the neighborhoods round about. Bay Ridge, with its beautiful, picturesque shore, and here and there fine stretch of sandy beach, is rendered valueless for bathing purposes by this poisonous visitation.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Yesterday Dr. SWINBOURNE, Health Officer of the port, accompanied by JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President of the Board of Health and Excise, Dr. DALTON, Col. CLARKE and other gentlemen visited Quarantine and the hospital ships *Falcon* and *Illinois*, making the tour of the Bay, and the quarantined ships lying there, in the *Andrew Fletcher*. Thence the party proceeded to Ward's, Blackwell's and Randall's Island institutions which they inspected.

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT at the EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS. In addition to THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, the Emperor NAPOLEON, in person, accompanied the presentation with the decoration of THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, thereby conferring to the CHICKERING MEDAL the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION. STEINWAY & SONS beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS. This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY. This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places THE STEINWAY PIANOS *At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.*

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL "For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices. T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Notice to the Public.

The public will please take notice that notwithstanding the advertisements and showcards put forth by other sewing-machine companies, *we have the Highest Premium—the only Gold Medal*—given to American Sewing-Machines at the Paris Exposition of 1867.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

Thirty Lines of Common Sense.

Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself, "These are published by the writers to serve their own interests."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that it concerns your interests to read these thirty lines. If you are healthy, it is presumed you wish to continue so. If sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest and best tonic and alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant, for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of heat and the malaria it produces, you should sustain the good constitution and sound stamina with which nature has blessed you—with this peerless vegetable tonic.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing the importance of acquiring by safe means the strength which, unassisted, Nature denies to them. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the Bitters a trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days, in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude its genial operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy, and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and depressed, and in making these statements the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials. Sold by all druggists. New-York office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A. * * * Established 1801.

FOR THE HAIR AND SKIN. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS; OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND.

patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by
GAVEY, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe.
SHAYER, No. 229 Piccadilly, London.
JONES & CO., 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
BIRCH, No. 1 Moelsworth-st., Dublin.
GOTHELF VOSS, Hamburg.
HENERY, High-st., Guernsey.
GREEN, No. 48 High-st.
GRATHAM, Lincolnshire.
CONGALA, Madrid, Spain.
CORUJO, Havana.
LYMAN BROTHERS, Canada.
MORTON & CO., Nova Scotia.
GRAHAM, Newfoundland.
BURGOYNE & CO., San Francisco.
WATSON, Prince Edward's Island.
HEMPSTEAD, Balize, Honduras.
F. C. HERBERGER & CO., Panama.
V. D. Mirallis, Montevideo; Niobey, Brazil; J. S. Eve, Melbourne; Youngman & Co., Dunedin, New-Zealand; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Lacoste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; by all druggists throughout the world, and at the principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, United States, America.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mosquito Nets, With or without patent Portable Canopies. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to immoderate waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding notes, cards, monograms and note paper in City.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Official.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

Advices received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing-machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Coöperateur ELIAS HOWE, Jr., promoteur de la machine à coudre. *Medaille d'or.*"	"Wheeler & Wilson, pour la machine a boutonnière. *Medaille d'or.*"

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *fabricant de machines à coudre, exposant;*" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing-machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "button-hole machine," and not for the sewing-machine.

Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills, a remedy mild and certain in action, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold everywhere.

Honors well Merited.—A Legion of Honor conferred on Mme. Chevalier by the Emperor of the French.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—This recently-improved article positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; is a dressing which imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair, and stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers. The trade supplied by wholesale druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

The Only Gold Medal

Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to the Machines manufactured by this Company, of which ELIAS HOWE, Jr., is President. THE HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Exposition Universelle.

The only gold medal awarded for PERFECTION in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HILLS—BLACK.—On Thursday evening last, July 25, at Zion Church, Madison-av., by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, RUSSEL AUSTIN HILLS, Esq., of Albany, to Miss FANNIE G. BLACK, of this City.
☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

BANKS.—At New-Rochelle, on Friday, July 26, Mr. ALEXANDER BANKS, in the 90th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church in this village, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, July 29.

BRADY.—At Hartford, on Friday, July 26, NATHANIEL ESLER, second son of Charles E. and Mary Augusta Brady, aged 2 years, 6 months and 8 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his uncle, Lewis W. Mares, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack.

BRADBURY.—At Mont Clair, N. J., on Wednesday, July 24, Mrs. SOPHIA C. BRADBURY, aged 79 years, 4 months and 12 days.
Funeral on Sunday, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Baptist Church, Bloomfield.

BREMNER.—On Thursday morning, July 25, PRISCILLA BREMNER, relict of the late John Bremner, in the 83d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert S. Place, No. 252 Madison-st., on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

BECKWITH.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Friday morning, July 26, ROBERT WALLER, infant son of Benjamin S. and Maria B. Beckwith, aged 4 months and 10 days.
The remains were taken to New-London for interment.

FOSTER.—At Aspinwall, U. S. C., on Monday, July 8, WALTER T. FOSTER, of this City, aged 26 years.
☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HERVEY.—At Belleville, on Friday, July 26, at 7:30 A. M., ELIZABETH, wife of James B. Hervey.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCKERNAN.—On Wednesday, July 24, DANIEL MCKERNAN, in the 62d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 355 West 21st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MOTT.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Friday morning, July 26, S. ELIZABETH, wife of Calvin H. Mott, in the 42d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, July 29, at 12 M., from her late residence, and at 2 o'clock from Trinity Church, Far Rockaway.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday afternoon, July 25, SARAH VAN DAM, widow of the late Robert Nichols, in the 78th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from No. 27 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

RAYMOND.—On Friday, July 26, ISABEL; also, same day, ELOISE, twin daughters of A. and S. E. Raymond, aged 3 months and 12 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of their parents, No. 18 East 32d-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

SILLIMAN.—At Warsaw, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 17, HENRY SILLIMAN, son of Gold S. Silliman, and formerly of Brooklyn.

ST. JOHN.—On Wednesday evening, July 24, after a lingering illness, NEWTON H., eldest son of SARAH and the late Chauncy St. John, in the 32d year of his age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 308 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 27, at 1 o'clock.

TUTHILL.—On Thursday, July 25, SARAH SINCLAIR, wife of Charles E. Tuthill.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 160 East 26th-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WEEKES.—At No. 17 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, of hemorrhage, CLARENCE VAN DE WATER WEEKES, aged 23 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

Families, throughout the length and breadth of the land, are alive to the unequal claims of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS as a standard household medicine. They purge without pain, produce permanent regularity of the bowels, allay fever, are a specific for Summer complaints and worms, and, being coated with gum, are perfectly tasteless.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

AN EXHIBITION FOR LADIES IS HELD daily at No. 765 Broadway, over T. H. Gaynor's Corset Emporium, where they may see bread mixed by a kneading machine, easier and better than can be done in any other way. Please call and examine.

MATRIMONIAL BUREAU—SOLE OBJECT to facilitate marriages; parties with honorable intentions only; no others need respond. Apply in confidence from 10½ A. M. to 3½ P. M., or address M. OH. MILLER, No. 332 6th-av.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.

OLD EYES MADE NEW easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF [illegible] WANT you can stop bad [illegible] Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

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Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
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A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, July 19, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.
Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
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NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.
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VENEZUELA.—CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVernment of Venezuela, South America, to be adjusted under treaty stipulations with said Government, will be forwarded and collected at small expense by addressing or presenting the same to A. ANDERSON, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 10.

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RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 26, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $27 20 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 55 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 55 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim.	Zurich.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, of the City of New-York, on July 1, 1867:

ASSETS.

U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881, (cash value)..	$120,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds, (cash value).......	310,606 00
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds, of 1868, (cash value)	2,700 00
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes..........	143,000 00
County and City Bonds, (cash value)........	6,035 00
New-York State Bounty Loan, 7 per cent., (cash value)........	27,100 00
Loaned on U. S. Stocks, (cash value).......	200,000 00
Loaned on State and City Securities, (cash value)........	49,000 00
Loaned on Bond and Mortgage, (cash value).	621,000 00
Cash on hand........	226,043 83
Real Estate (cash value)........	50,000 00
Total........	$1,755,478 83

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.........	$1,607,949 71	
Interest placed to the credit of depositors July 1, 1867.........	40,367 57	— 1,648,317 28
Surplus.........		$107,161 55

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. B. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
N. B.—Six per cent. Interest allowed on deposits from $1 to $5,000.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE PASSAIC WATER COMPANY, PATERSON, N. J.
Proposals will be received by the Passaic Water Company for the whole or any part of a loan authorized by the Company for $40,000.
The loan to be in seven per cent. coupon bonds of $500 each; the payment secured by a mortgage to John J. Brown, President of the First National Bank of Paterson, as trustee.
The bonds will mature in 1880. The principal and the interest coupons payable at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York; the coupons will also be payable at the First National Bank, Paterson.
The issue of these bonds is for the building of a new reservoir, the extension of mains, the improvement in pumping apparatus, and such other expenditures as are necessary in the extension of the works now in progress.
Ample security is guaranteed by the deed of trust which covers all the present works of the Company, all the real estate, 15 miles of mains already laid, the pumping apparatus, &c., &c., and will embrace all the improvements for which this loan is expended.
The interest payments are guaranteed from the income of the Company; the sales of water alone for the past year amounting to $20,000. The annual income of the Company is constantly increasing, and the enlarged capacity given by the new works will greatly augment the usual annual increase.
The Company are entirely free from floating debt, and have only a bonded debt of $24,000.
Any further information may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.
Proposals may be addressed to the "Passaic Water Company," by mail, until the 31st day of July, and will state the amount wanted and the rate offered.
The payments may be made at once, or in three equal monthly payments, commencing Aug. 1, 1867.
JOHN RYLE, President.
REUBEN RYLE, Secretary.
JOHN J. BROWN, Treasurer.
PATERSON, N. J., July 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR A $50,000 LOAN.
OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, July 15, 1867.
The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals until the 12th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan, upon the credit of the City of Detroit, for the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be issued in bonds of $1,000 each, payable in twenty years from the first day of August next, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; the principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds.
Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit," and indorsed, "Proposals for Loan."
ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 17, 1867.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF COUPONS of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds.
The holders of past due Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, are notified that the same will be paid upon presentation by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., are also the duly authorized transfer agents of the stock of the Company. SAML. TATE, President.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.
NOTICE TO BIDDERS FOR COTTON CANVAS.—There is an error in the schedules for this yard, in class No. 2. "All cotton canvas should contain fifty (50) running yards, instead of thirty (30) as stated in the schedules." CHAS. H. BELL, Rear-Admiral, Commandant.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (the United States Government holding a second lien,) bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold coin, are offered for sale at the low price of ninety, and the accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.
CASH CAPITAL - - - $200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 - 58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - - 3,527 00
The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
July 1, 1867.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO
Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital.........	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867.........	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid.........	5,000 00
Assets.........	$327,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway,
JULY 25, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL.......... $200,000
SURPLUS.......... 61,231
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital.........	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867.........	95,777 56
Total assets.........	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses.........	5,000 00
Net assets.........	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.
E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL......... $200,000
SURPLUS......... 102,688
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 25, 1867.
TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, BOWERY AND GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on and after Aug. 1, free from Government tax. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.
CAPITAL......... $300,000 00
RESERVE SURPLUS......... 200,000 00
OTHER SURPLUS after payment of present dividend......... 5,650 75
JOS. M. PRICE, President.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.
The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next.
Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.
The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. to the stockholders of this day, payable on demand. Also, a dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after the 1st October next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.
The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 26 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY DOLLARS on each share (in liquidation) will be paid to the Stockholders on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer-books will be closed from July 29 to Aug. 1. JAMES RINTOUL, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, July 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 26, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue.
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, paid on sums of $5 to $5,000.
Interest on new deposits commences on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest from the 1st of August.
N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.
MONEY DEPOSITED at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the month following. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of Tax. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—FOR SALE—A first-class corner house and lot on Lexington-av.; four-story brown-stone, finished in splendid manner, and must be sold; possession in twenty days. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND HANDSOME brown-stone three-story high-stoop house, situated on the south side of Perry-st., being the fourth house west of 4th-st. Inquire of W. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, house and lot No. 54 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn; good house, desirable location; price $7,500. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,
ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE.
A house and two acres of land in the most elevated and beautiful part of Woodside; house contains 15 rooms; the ground floor consisting of parlor, library and dining-room, finished throughout with hard wood; inside blinds, centre pieces, cornices, &c., of the best. This residence has been built within a year, under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and is complete in every respect. The grounds are studded with beautiful shade and fruit trees, and the garden is in full cultivation. Horse cars pass the door running direct to depot. Price $11,500. Only $3,000 cash. Balance in first and second mortgages. Apply to JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, where a photograph can be seen, or MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, July 19, 1867.
TO PERSONS WISHING NEW HOMES OR GOOD INVESTMENTS.—The Board of Literature of North Carolina offer for sale, for the benefit of Common Schools, the Public Swamp Lands of the State, consisting of about a million and a half of acres. Some of these lands are the most desirable in the world; some have been drained, and all are susceptible of drainage at a moderate expense. The lands are offered in quantities to suit purchasers, and those desiring it can get as much as ninety thousand acres in one body; and the most liberal terms will be allowed to those wishing to purchase. For further particulars address the Governor of the State, Raleigh, N. C.
JONATHAN WORTH, Governor.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New York by the New Haven Railroad: beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $30,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. O. G., Box No. 1,733 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge Road, corner Valentine-av., near Fordham Depot; 13 rooms, carriage-house, three-quarters acre of land, highly cultivated, well stocked with choice trees, fruits, flowers, &c. The entire premises in perfect order, ready for immediate enjoyment, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a valuable black horse for sale. Apply on premises or to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS. Fruit Lands, Village Lots, and Water Powers.—For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy, no fever and ague, water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees, and a small barn, all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes' walk from railroad station; price, $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Co., No. 102 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment, second, fifth and sixth floors of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., A DEsirable residence with 9 acres of land, within five-minutes drive of a New-Haven station where every train stops; is pleasantly situated, having a fine view of the surrounding country and the Sound; house large and filled in with brick. Inquire No. 79 Cedar-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGHWOOD Park, Tenafly Station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey, a commodious dwelling, suitable for a large family, boarders, store purposes, or female school. Also villa lots for sale. Apply to H. B. PALMER, No. 416 Broadway, or G. HUYLER, Station Agent.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT Tremont, Harlem Railroad, 10 miles from City Hall; convenient house, 10 rooms, cellar, pantry, closets, &c., in perfect repair; ½ of an acre prettily laid out in fruit, flower and vegetable gardens; $9,000. Address H. A. BROWN, No. 12 West 4th-st., New-York.

SMALL FARM OF FOURTEEN ACRES, one hour from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; good buildings; fine stream of water; $4,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings: situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON on the Hudson, a modern-built house, new, containing 11 rooms, bath room and kitchen, with cellar and one acre of ground. For particulars inquire of E. COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

100 VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE in New-Jersey, and house and lots for sale and to let in Rahway and other cities and towns in the State.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT and farm, 1¼ miles from depot. United States Real Estate Exchange, No. 95 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., between 26th-st. and Central Park; west side preferred. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

EXHIBITORS AT THE GRAND EXPOSITION.
As large Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS,
As Manufacturers of FRENCH LACE,
As Manufacturers of BRUSSELS LACE,
FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC,
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu,
Nos. 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau, PARIS,
Gratefully acknowledge the very favorable support they have invariably received from American families, and beg to inform them that they have prepared, on account of the Exposition, an immense and unrivaled assortment of INDIA CACHEMIRE SHAWLS of the choicest description, brought over by the last mails from their own Manufactories at CACHEMIRE and UMRITZIR (Punjab.)
FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC beg also to invite American Ladies to visit their invaluable stock of genuine BLACK and WHITE LACE of the most recherche patterns, being their exclusive property, and from their own Manufactories at ALENCON, CAEN, BAYEUX and BRUSSELS.
The highly respectable firm of FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC is of more than 50 years' standing, and their undisputed merit both as Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS and as Manufacturers of LACE of the finest texture, has been rewarded with Medals of the first-class at the London and Paris Exhibitions.
All goods marked in known cyphers, and no commission allowed to intermediate parties. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

PINEAPPLE DRESSES, FEATHER fans, and hundreds of other articles of use, and to many persons a real curiosity, on exhibition and also for sale at FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 858 Broadway, up stairs.
Many of the goods will be sold less than cost.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale-rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¼ to 2 lbs. per yard.

HAY COVERS.
Second-hand army shelter-tents, just the size and shape for hay-caps, in good order. $35 to $50 per 100.
Stack covers and hospital, wall and wedge tents, army saddles, harness, &c., at Government store of
PITKIN & CO.,
No. 5 Park-place, New-York.
No. 339 North Front-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

PARIS EXHIBITION.
EUG. COURMEAUX, Rue de Rivoli, No. 240: furnished houses and apartments to let; lists gratis; French and foreign wines; cognacs; exchange office; house, estate and commission agent. Sole agency for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s champagne.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are to have the large and commodious steamer *Geo. Washington* to convey the company from the different landings to the barge, in place of the *Martha Washington*, and will leave South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7¼ o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., East River, 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8¼; Peck-slip, New-York, 8¾; foot of Sussex-st., Jersey City, at 10 o'clock. The barge will lie at the foot of LeRoy-st. from 7 to 9½ o'clock, where tickets may be had, and at all the other landings.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABM. DALLY, Secretary.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Good preaching and singing every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and others invited to attend. Sermon to young men Sabbath evening. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—the original permanent Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7¾. Morning sermon to the children. Evening subject: *The Miracle of Gibeon and Ajalon*. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. FATTERY at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Strangers class at close of morning sermon.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL close his discourses before the Spiritualists at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects, A. M.: *The House not Made with Hands*. P. M. *Lights and Shades of Spiritualism*. Coolest hall in the City.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 28th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free. The church depends entirely upon voluntary contributions for its support.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. J. S. HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Chapel corner 55th-st. and 3d-av., will be open every SUNDAY in July and August. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by the pastor. Sunday-school concert in the evening.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEment, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open without intermission, for divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. CHARLES G. McCRIE, OF BLAIR Gowrie, Scotland, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, the 28th July, in the Lecture Room of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near Broadway. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free Episcopal Chapel,) 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services during August and September at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Popular Objections to the Bible*.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Second Coming of our Lord*. Subject in connection: *The Good Samaritan*. Seats free. No collection.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH, as usual, at the Perean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the evening sermon.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Service on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11½ o'clock. A revival sermon by the Pastor.

42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs. Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Evening subject on SUNDAY—*Heavenly Activities*.

THAT MAN OF SIN.—THE MESSENGER OF God, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Approaching Doom of the Papacy*.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

REV. PROF. McILVAINE, OF PRINCEton, will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church, on the SABBATH, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. COLLINS will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, COR. 18TH-st. and 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and at 3½ and 7¾ P. M. The afternoon service for deaf mutes.

REV. F. H. MARLING, OF TORONTO, will preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, the valuable property No. 14 Waverley-place, near Broadway; alterations would be made by the owner, if required. The property is 33 feet 3 inches front by 84 feet in depth. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

NEW STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS—Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite that favorite resort of Western merchants, Earle's Hotel; no hazardous business admitted; excellently lighted and ventilated, and at moderate rents. Inquire on the premises, No. 248 Canal-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, situated on the most desirable part of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will be let to a desirable tenant for three months, on very reasonable terms. Apply to SWEET & CO., No. 174 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY FULL FRONT high-stoop house, No. 85 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire at No. 115 West 22d-st.

BROADWAY FANCY GOODS STORE, NO. 1,186, TO LET—Immediate possession. Apply to STIMSON, No. 45 White-st., up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in some quiet family, between 14th and 34th sts. Price not to exceed $25 per week. Address E. W., Box No. 5,210 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL—TWO OR THREE handsomely furnished rooms, to gentlemen, with or without board; no other boarders; house first class. Address H. G., Station G.

TWO LARGE FINELY FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen; breakfast if desired; terms moderate. No. 234 East 28d-st., near 3d-av.

A ROOM AND BOARD WANTED FOR single gentleman; with private family preferred. Address D., Box No. 348 New-York Post-office.

A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO let. Call at 648 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; private family; grounds ample, well shaded, extending to the Hudson. Inquire of J. J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON A FIRST-CLASS farm at Shrewsbury; new house, new furniture, fine bathing, fishing and boating. Address, for information, to JAHNE, SMITH & CO., No. 170 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

THE BEST OF BOARD, COOLEST SHADE, finest sea-view, and unsurpassed bathing and rides, can be had at Lyme, Conn.: two rooms, $8 and $10. Apply at DECKER'S piano-rooms, No. 4 Bleecker-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROBERTSON'S PRIVATE HOTEL,
NO. 2 NORFOLK-ST., STRAND, LONDON.
Bed, meat breakfast, fire, gas, attendance and use of coffee-room, 4s. per day.
Private sitting-rooms if required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PREPARED TOBACCO FOR CIGARS AND SMOKING.—A patent was allowed on the 10th day of July, 1867. This preparation imparts the qualities which constitute the peculiar aromatic flavor permanently of the tobacco grown upon the Island of Cuba. The inventor will assign one-half interest in the same to a practical tobacconist and cigar-maker, (with acceptable references,) who can command the necessary capital. An interview will disclose important advantages. Address Room No. 94 French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR AN ENterprising business man—the patent right of an article of large consumption, together with the stock, machinery and good-will of the business; two manufactories now in operation in this City; terms reasonable and satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to A. B. SAGE, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, H. GOLDSMITH,
Vice-President. Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $250. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—For great power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish and durability, these instruments are unsurpassed. Parties wanting a superior piano at a reasonable price would do well to examine their second-hand pianos at low prices. Factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 855 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREroom will be opened on or about Aug. 1, at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
FREDERICK BLUME.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

16,000	Uniform Coats.
34,000	Uniform Jackets.
7,775	Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000	Knit Drawers.
128,000	Knit Shirts.
40,000	Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000	Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000	Woolen Blankets.
30,000	Rubber Blankets.
10,000	Rubber Ponchos.
190,000	Lined Sack Coats.
100,000	Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000	Forage Caps.
89,000	pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,800	pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000	Brogans.
130,000	Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000	Hat Feathers.
100,000	Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000	Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000	Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500	Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000	pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000	pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807	pairs Leggings.
434	Hussar Jackets.
1,600	Straw Hats.
2,173	Dark Blue Trousers.
1,151	Buckles for Trousers.
54	yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419	yards Blue Flannel.
1,392	yards Green Merino.
129	yards Black Wigans.
799	yards Black Alpaca.
443	yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.
Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

FIFTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE.
85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 18, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,
75,000 TONS
of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
10,000 TONS
deliverable at Washington, N. J.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

FOR SALE.
On MONDAY, the 29th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller
CUYAHOGA.
Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller
MIAMI.
Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.
The Miami is of beautiful model, and was Lord Palmerston's yacht. With slight expense she might be made one of the most beautiful steam-yachts in the world.
These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.
Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Hoboken, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them.) after Monday, 29th June next. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT WILLIAMSBRIDGE.
By THEALL & BROS., MONDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. E. W. Taylor, on the old Boston Post-road, one mile from Williamsbridge, a very large assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining-room FURNITURE,
mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware, all the kitchen utensils, &c.
ALSO,
one two-seat depot wagon, single harness, lot hay, straw, &c.
Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 82 Liberty-st., or at the house morning of sale.
Trains via Harlem Railroad, 7¼, 8¼, 9¾ A. M. Conveyances may be had at Williamsbridge Station.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS.
By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 82 Liberty-st., a general assortment of rosewood and walnut parlor suites in satin and reps; walnut chamber suites, marble tops, mahogany French bedsteads, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, bookcases, dressing bureaus, washstands, extension dining-tables, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, carpets, mirrors; also, 100 dozen breakfast, dinner and tea plates. Catalogues now ready.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.
IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM the War Department, I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 11 A. M., the following property, viz.:
A large quantity of ship augurs, halter bolts, bell cranks, horse lines, boats, cork fenders, glass gauges, boat hooks, capstan bars, cans, oil drainers, fire hooks, pickaxes and handles, Union Jacks, dead lights, caulking mallets, sail palms, rivets, composition spikes, thimbles, hand leads, pokers, marline-spikes, shovels, grind-stones, whips, 92,768 pounds assorted iron, scrapers, coffee mills, signal lanterns, binnacle lamps and yarn, &c., &c., &c., all in good order and condition.
Also, a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's property and camp and garrison equipage, consisting, in part, of ambulances, carts, wagons, trucks, harness, water buckets, pumps, 300 stoves, ranges, caldrons and furnaces, 500 pounds old zinc, 2,000 pounds old iron, bath tubs, tin boilers, handcuffs, shackles, saws and other tools, grain sacks, dishes, bowls, cups, casks, barrels, &c., &c.
Also, four wooden buildings, lately constituting Transit Hospital, each 140 feet long, 21 feet wide and 12 feet high.
Terms of sale, cash on rendition of accounts by the Auctioneer.
A deposit of ten per cent. or more, as the Auctioneer may decide, required from purchasers.
The buildings must be removed within ten days, and at the risk of the purchasers.
The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.
For further particulars and an examination of the property, apply to the Storekeeper at the Barracks, or to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 395 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 26, 1867.
I WILL SELL SIX (6) GOVERNMENT HORSES at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.
Terms of sale—Cash.
By order. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, and Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COUPLE WITHOUT INCUMbrance to take charge of a place in the country; Protestants preferred; the man must be a good gardener, willing to work, and the wife a good butter maker; unexceptionable references required. Address Box No. 784 Post-office.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE CANVASSers and agents in every large town and city, to dispose of tickets for ROY'S ART GALLERY. Applicants must have the best of references, or no attention will be paid them. City canvassers may apply immediately at the Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO FARM HANDS. APPLY AT 9 o'clock at No. 392 East 9th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, for several professed cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, waitresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and general servants, whose references are most unexceptionable to the first Brooklyn families. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GIRL IN either City or country, to do the work of a small family; she understands her business, and the making of butter, and makes good bread and cake; is a good washer and ironer; is recommended by her last employer. No. 118 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands boning, larding, jellies, creams, cakes, soups, &c.; first-class references in New-York, also Newport. Call at No. 221 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman (Protestant) to do general housework; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; is a good laundress. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT American woman, middle age, City or country, is a capable, neat general houseworker, or cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of desserts, and is willing to go in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 126 (old No. 94) West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL, A situation as general houseworker; is a good cook, and a beautiful washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Call at 346 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as cook, washer and ironer; will go a short distance in the country; good reference; can be seen for two days at 113 Charlton-st., second-floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION in a widower's family preferred, by an American widow lady: a good home more desired than compensation. Address Mrs. L. A. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan Protestant woman: is capable, willing to do anything; is also good nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; none but those willing and able to pay liberally need apply. No. 337 West 20th-st.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING BY A young lady; can give the best of references, and work at a very reasonable price. Address a note or call, Mrs. HUDSON, No. 431 1st-av., Room No. 14.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GERman girl a situation as seamstress; understands hairdressing; is a good needlewoman; good references. Call for two days at No. 285½ Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls; City or country; English, Scotch, &c.; Best place in the City to procure servants. American Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate, to suit the times.

COPYISTS.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, of capability would desire to secure copying, whether legal, literary or miscellaneous. Address COPYISTS, Station D, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; ten years' experience; understands gardening; is sober, industrious and faithful; careful City driver; unexceptionable City references. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER A SITUATION; is thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; is a very successful grape-grower under glass and out of doors; also plants, flowers and vegetables; married, no family; good references. Address M. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN, thirty years of age, but a short time in this country, who is a practical farmer; understands taking care of horses, gardening, &c. Apply to JOHN SANCK, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced gardener; is thoroughly competent in every respect; no objection to the care of horse or cow; best of reference from last employer. Address T. K., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; is fully competent and is not afraid of work; first class City and country reference. Address COACHMAN, Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; best of reference. Address L. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

ANY GENTLEMAN, IN THE COUNTRY or City, who desires the services of a boy 15 years old, giving him a home, &c., can address A. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.
GASTRITES AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
The RACAHOUT DES ARABES of DELANGRENIER, 26, rue Richelieu, Paris, forms the most *digestive* and *agreeable* breakfast for delicate persons, children and convalescents. It is the *only aliment* approved by the Academy of Medicine of France against the yellow and typhus fevers. May be had of FOUGERA, Chemist, No. 30 North William-st., and of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment should consult Dr. GRINDLE. Permanent cures in the shortest possible time. Sufferers from nervous and physical incapacity, seminal weakness and sexual debility, may rely upon the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Call on or address, Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity Place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, can cure worse cases of private disease, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living, if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. VICTIMS of misplaced confidence should call. No perfect cure guaranteed. Sores and ulcers quickly cured.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. KING, NO. 146 9TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, has had 20 years' experience in office practice. All chronic and delicate diseases treated on purely scientific principles without mercury. Consultation from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 80 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES ROYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS..........Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR..Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
S. Thompson & Nephew, No. 73 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY.....July 27
EDINBURGH.........WEDNESDAY....July 31
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.....Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY...Aug. 14
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.... 90 00
Steerage.... 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage.... 32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Aug. 3
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA....Aug. 7
TARIFA....Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, July 27
HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 17
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEXOW & VOIGT, General Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 1.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Aug. 8.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted). SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—FREIGHT REDUCED TO 10 CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT. For Charleston, the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. Freight 10 cents per foot. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THIS DAY from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., and having large capacity for cargo, will receive till the hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent, 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

PAPER ENGINES FOR SALE.—SIX second-hand paper engines; rolls 30 inches long, 28 inches diameter; extra bed plates and roll bars; six Phelps' cylinder washers, all complete, with extra driving and lifting gears, pinions, &c. Apply to F. S. & J. PARKER, New-Haven, Conn., or to WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO., New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH, AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	5 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 24th..11½ A. M.	Wednesday, 24th. 7½ A. M.
Thursday, 25th...12½ P. M.	Thursday, 25th... 8½ A. M.
Saturday, 27th...12½ P. M.	Friday, 26th...... 9 A. M.
Sunday, 28th..... 6½ A. M.	Saturday, 27th..... 4 P. M.
	Sunday, 28th..... 2¾ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 24th.. 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 24th..12½ P. M.
Thursday, 25th... 9½ A. M.	Thursday, 25th... 1½ P. M.
Friday, 26th......10 A. M.	Friday, 26th...... 2 P. M.
Saturday, 27th.... 1 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.... 4½ P. M.
Sunday, 28th...... 6½ A. M.	Sunday, 28th...... 3 P. M.
Sunday, 28th...... 6½ P. M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.—The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New York and Newark, on SUNDAY next, July 28.
Leave New York, foot of Barclay-st., 9 and 11:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 and 11:30 A. M.; 2 and 7:30 P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO BUFFALO AND THE WEST.—Only $5 for first-class passage by New-York Central Railroad and Troy line of steamers, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, instead of $9 40, as charged by the Combination. Travelers should not engage passage before calling at our office, No. 308 West-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the Pier foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Coldspring and Cornwall; returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M.; connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:30 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
9 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:32, 5:22, and 6:43 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:32 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. *For sale everywhere.*

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY, FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., July 20, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:
1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be pointed and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.
Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.
2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.
3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 600 feet per day.
4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate, (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.
Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 300 cubic yards per day.
5. For grading and paving 10,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.
Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and paving. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.
6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:
The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course will be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart; the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described; work to commence Aug. 20, and be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.
7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 12 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.
8. For furnishing 3,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 22 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United Steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue, at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes; spikes to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 18 inches long, and from ½ to 1 inch square, without heads; spikes to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 500 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimens of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted.) Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.
The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfillment of their contracts.
Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until the 31st inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
220 squares Susquehanna blue slates, 9x18; 78 barrels cement, Rosendale's.
5,000 roofing slates, 10x20, ¼ inch; 200 pounds 1¼ inch composition nails.
37 sheets Brazier's copper, 3x5 feet, 10 pounds per sheet.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
23½ bolts No. 6, 77⅛ bolts No. 4, and 9¾ bolts No. 2 cotton canvas.
81 bolts No. 3 flax canvas.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
200 gallons boiled linseed oil; 200 gallons Winter strained sperm oil.
300 feet 2½-inch leather hose, double riveted, with Gaylord's patent couplings for the same.
2 pipes brass to fit the same, ¾-inch nozzle, with Gaylord's patent couplings, 2½ inches.
4 Gaylord's suction couplings, 2½ inches, with clamps; 300 yards unbleached muslin.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
4,500 pounds pure white lead in oil, 25 pound and 50 pound kegs; 2,500 sheets 24 ounce and 2,450 sheets 26 ounce yellow metal.
10,000 tight barrel hoop poles, "hickory."
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, with further particulars for bidders, to be had at this office.
GEORGE F. CUTTER, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

TO MACHINISTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 A. M. of SATURDAY, the 3d day of August, 1867, for the supplying of stop-cocks and fire hydrants, viz.:
10 20-inch stop-cocks.
25 12-inch stop-cocks.
75 6-inch stop-cocks.
25 4-inch stop-cocks.
75 fire hydrants, Ayer's pattern.
75 fire hydrants, Race & Matthews' pattern.
Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for stop-cocks and fire hydrants," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be, for the stop-cocks, two thousand dollars, and for the Ayer's pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars, and for the Race & Matthews' pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Aug. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for the Female department of Grammar School-house No. 44, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
W. H. JOHNSTON,
W. H. BURRAS,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
886 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
257 Pounds American Packing.
56 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best f the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and fall spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.	No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides.	No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 20. Brushes.	No. 35. Sand.
No. 22. Stationery.	No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:
KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

EAST PIER AT CHARLOTTE, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 22, 1867.
Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until Aug. 1, 1867, at 6 P. M., for materials and labor for rebuilding the East Pier at Charlotte, Genesee River, N. Y., as follows:
CLASS I.—TIMBER.
35,000 lineal feet, more or less, of white pine flatted timber, from 8 to 11 inches thick, and not less than 8 inches wide on the flatted surface of small end of sticks, which are to be in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, (average 40 feet,) and of uniform thickness.
20,000 lineal feet, more or less, of good, sound, square white pine timber, 12x12 inches, in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, average 40 feet.
80,000 feet board measure, more or less, good sound 3-inch white pine plank, 20 feet long.
70,000 feet b. m., more or less, of good, sound 3-inch elm plank, 20 feet long.
5,000 feet b. m. sound rock elm, in the log, suitable for treenails.
These materials must be delivered at such points in Genesee River as may be designated by the undersigned or his agent, without any extra charge for delivery, one-half before the 1st of October, 1867, and the remainder before 1st June, 1868.
CLASS II.—CONSTRUCTION.
For the labor required to complete the new Pier, the contractor therefor being furnished the materials delivered by the contractors for material, (stone excepted, which is deliverable in the cribs,) and being expected to *finish* the new work, including its proper connection with the old, according to the directions of the undersigned or his agent. The price will be stated at so much per lineal foot of square and flatted timber used, and it must cover the whole construction and completion of the new Pier 2,300 feet in length. The price may be also stated at so much per foot of length of Pier measured along its middle line. Persons desiring to bid will be furnished, at their request, with the necessary blank forms; no other bids will be received. Bids for timber and labor must be separate, the contracts being given to the lowest bidder in each class, without regard to aggregates.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park at their office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of Aug. 1, 1867.
For paving with trap-blocks a part of the plaza at the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office on the Park.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem to be prejudicial to the interests of the Park. J. N. TAYLOR, Comptroller.
BROOKLYN, July 16, 1867.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The Town Hall Commissioners of the Town of Jamaica will receive plans and specifications for a Town Hall, to be erected in the Village of Jamaica, until the 15th day of August, at 12 o'clock M.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all plans and specifications inconsistent with the interests of the town. The Board will pay for the plan and specification approved by them $250. For further particulars inquire of the Secretary of the Board at Jamaica, or No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.
GEORGE SKIDMORE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Custom-house, New-York City, office of the Superintendent of Repairs, until Aug. 3, for heating the third and fourth stories of the New-York Custom-house with low pressure steam-heating apparatus, direct radiation. The coils or radiators to be appropriately finished, or covered with ornamented screens, and to have marble tops. The bidder must state the price per cubic foot of space heated; first, for heating without ventilation, and secondly, for heating with introduction of fresh air to each radiator, and in either case must he warrant to heat the space to 70 degrees, and during the coldest season. The price to include all the cutting, masonry and repairs that may become necessary for or in consequence of the construction of the apparatus. The bidder must state the size and kind of boilers, whether cast or wrought iron, the kind of radiators and the amount of radiating surface per 1,000 feet of space to be heated he proposes to use in both of the above cases.
Ten (10) per centum of the amounts found due will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been well established to the satisfaction of authorized officers of the department, by its operation during one full season. Proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for heating apparatus for New-York Custom-House," and addressed to J. F. MORSE, Superintendent of Repairs.
J. F. MORSE, Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.
Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.
There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.
This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.
The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.
Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to
Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER, Major of Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.
Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.
Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.
Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.
FOR SALE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 1, 1867, for the purchase of the wooden "Bishop's derrick" now standing on the wharf at this Navy-yard; the purchaser to take it away within thirty (30) days after the sale.
The iron derrick, very near it, can be used without any charge to assist in taking the wooden derrick down.
CHAS. H. BELL, Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Commandant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.
Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.
Third—It no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.
Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.
Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.
Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.
Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
R. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For paving Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts. with stone blocks.
2d. For paving 48th-st. from the east side of 7th-av. to Broadway with stone blocks.
3d. For paving the carriage-way of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. with trap blocks.
4th. For paving the carriage-way of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front-st. with trap block.
5th. For building sewer in 1st-av. from 53d-st. to and through 52d-st. to near Avenue A.
6th. For reflagging 3d-av. from 65th-st. to 79th-st.
7th. For paving 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D with stone blocks.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts.; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half the block either way from Vestry-st.
2d. Both sides of 48th-st. from Broadway to a point half way between 6th and 7th avs.; also both sides of 7th-av. and the east side of Broadway to a point half the block from 48th-st. either way.
3d. Both sides of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
4th. Both sides of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half a block either way.
5th. Both sides of 1st-av. from 52d to 53d sts.; also both sides of 52d-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A.
6th. Both sides of 3d-av. from 65th to 79th sts.
7th. Both sides of 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half a block either way.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 17, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations, and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN J. GRIFFIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the eighth day of August, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Dated JULY 27, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday July 16, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the celebrated Comedian and Pantomimist,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
LAST DAY of the renowned American LILLIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN.
They will be on exhibition MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, and will appear in the Lecture-Room EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, in a variety of FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES. After which will be performed Mr. G. L. FOX'S new and dazzling pantomime, entitled
LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER,
produced at great expense, with NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COMPLICATED MACHINERY, ELABORATE PROPERTIES, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE MUSIC, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, CALCIUM-LIGHT EFFECTS, &c., &c.
To be seen at all hours FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
TEN LIVING SEALS, the largest collection ever exhibited, have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.
SATURDAY, July 27,
LAST NIGHT OF MR. DAN BRYANT'S BRILLIANT FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT, AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS of the IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL IRISH DRAMA OF THE
BELLS OF SHANDON,
now attracting CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MR. DAN BRYANT as Barry O'Leary and Mickey Looney.
Introducing his great specialities of SONG, DANCE AND IRISH HUMOR.
MONDAY, July 29—First appearance of the young and versatile comedienne
LOTTA,
Who will appear in two fresh and sparkling characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 27,
THREE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by new Artistes, NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene, AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM, in which will be given a GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.
THIS SATURDAY TWO PERFORMANCES, JULIA DEAN IN BOTH.
HER LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.

MATINEE at 1½.	EVENING at 7¾.
THE HUNCHBACK.	JULIA DEAN
JULIA DEAN	as MEDEA
as JULIA.	and Mrs. OAKLEY.

MONDAY—BENEFIT OF J. H. JACK.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF WM. A. MOORE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT of Messrs. G. W. and W. J. THOMPSON and the Dogs Hector and Carlo.
BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT.
THE BARLOW BROTHERS.
GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS.
DUTCH MERCHANTS and PLEASANT NEIGHBORS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM TO-NIGHT IN TWO PIECES.
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED and THE FAST MAN.
MISS EMILY THORNE IN BOTH PIECES.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JULY 27, AT 8.
1. March, "Persian," (new)..........Strauss
2. Overture, "Maritana"..........Wallace
3. Waltz, "An der shoenen blauen Donau"..........Strauss
4. Selection, "L'Africaine"..........Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "Stradella"..........Flotow
6. Romance—Solo for Violoncello..........Molique
MR. RUDOLPH HENNIG.
7. Polka Mazurka, "Frauenherz" (new) / Polka, "For Ever," (new)..........Strauss
8. Second Finale, "La Favorita"..........Donizetti
9. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot"..........Adam
10. Song With Words, "Jugend Erinnerung"..........Bach
11. Grand Potpourri, "Humoresken"..........Riede
12. Polka, "Gnome," (new)..........Strauss
Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 27.
The dramatic company in NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and BETSEY BAKER. Prof. Logrenia, Magician; Birds, &c.
TO-DAY'S MATINEE—Miss Mary Scott in a Protean farce.
Admission 30 cents; children under ten years 15 cents.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT ROY'S ART GALLERY, No. 845 BROADWAY, $100,000 WORTH OF OIL PAINTINGS AND STATUARY, which are to be distributed in aid of a fund for A NATIONAL FREE ART GALLERY.
Season tickets $1; single admission 25 cents.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S

PRIVATE SWIMMING-SCHOOL AND SEA-BATHS,
Foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River.
Entrance, 66th-st. and 1st-av.
BASINS for LADIES exclusively; gentlemen and children; no single baths.
Circulars at the Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
NOW ON EXHIBITION, A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LESLIE ON THE TIGHT ROPE TO-DAY, at High Bridge. He carries three pails of water. Don't fail to see him.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.—TROTTING TUESDAY, July 30, at 3 P. M. Purse and stake of $1,750; three-mile heats, in harness. J. Lovett's bl. g. GEN. BUTLER; O. Dimick's ch. g. SILAS RICH; D. Mace's b. g. STONEWALL JACKSON.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M.	Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.	

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSIONS—BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Carle's Park, Westchester County. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 10 A. M. until 6½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East-River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WITHERBY, corner of 46th-st. and 3d-av.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9¼ A. M., stopping at White Stone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ and Glen Cove at 4½ P. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT FOR COLLEGE POINT, CITY ISLAND AND NEW-ROCHELLE.—Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottensville, Amboy and Keyport. Steamer PERRY, Capt. GOODWIN, leaves Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M. Fare to all way landings 25 cents, Keyport 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NEGOTIABLE CHECK FOR ABOUT three hundred and fifty (350) dollars. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to, or addressing Box No. 4,203 New-York Post-office.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

WANTED—AN OWNER FOR THREE ACcordeons found in Chatham-st.; the owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. Call at No. 183 Chatham-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CATAWBA WINE, FROM THE KELLEY'S ISLAND WINE COMPANY, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent, No. 124 Fulton, corner Nassau-st., basement.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Political Excitement in the Province of Ontario—The Ministry Indorsed by Public Meetings—The Honors Conferred by the Queen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Thursday, July 25, 1867.

The writs of election have not yet been issued, but political excitement is on the increase, and the next few weeks will witness perhaps the fiercest struggle we have ever had in the Province of Ontario. The self-deposed leader of the Opposition having taken the field in the South Riding of Ontario against Mr. GIBBS, who represented it in the last Parliament, the two Premiers, Sir JOHN and Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD have come out before the people. The latter met Mr. BROWN at one of his election meetings on Tuesday evening, and last evening both Premiers addressed a public meeting in London. The spectacle is a curious one. Formerly Mr. J. S. MACDONALD and Mr. BROWN were leaders of the Reform Party, now they are embittered against each other. In 1864 Mr. BROWN took office as the ally of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, but the other MACDONALD stood out against Mr. BROWN and the Government. The object of the coalition was to carry confederation, and thereby relieve the country from the curse inflicted upon it by party rule. Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD took a stand against confederation, and did his best to resist its adoption. Mr. BROWN quarreled with his colleagues, and left the Cabinet, but the vacancy was soon filled by another Reformer, Hon. FERGUSON BLAIR. From that time Mr. BROWN was an enemy of the Administration he had just left, and even before the scheme of confederation was accomplished, and while the delegates were in England looking after the measure, Mr. BROWN went to work to organize an opposition. Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD stood aloof, but so soon as the Federal Ministry was formed, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario sent for him, and he was intrusted with the formation of a local Government. He has succeeded in the task, and his Ministry is as follows:

Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, (Reformer,) Attorney-General; Hon. JOHN CARLING, (Conservative,) Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works; Hon. STEPHEN RICHARDS, (Reformer,) Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. M. C. CAMERON, (Conservative,) Secretary and Registrar; Hon. E. B. WOOD, (Reformer,) Treasurer or Receiver-General.

It has been charged against Mr. MACDONALD that he was influenced in forming a coalition by Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD; but at London he affirmed, and called upon Sir JOHN to substantiate the statement, that he had taken his own course, uninfluenced by Sir JOHN or any one else. The Reformers—that is the Brown section—contend that as the Province of Ontario is nearly altogether Reform, a coalition cabinet should not have been formed; but Mr. WOOD has met this by saying that, although the Reformers are in the majority, they had no right to exclude from the Government the representatives of the party who had yielded their principles to carry out the scheme of confederation. The Reformers are undoubtedly very largely in the majority, but very many Reformers heartily approve of the coalition, and there is little doubt that the coalition will triumph at the polls. A set of politicians known as "weak-kneed" Reformers are in great strength throughout the Province, and Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD appears to understand what he is doing. Several influential Reform journals have gone over to Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, and such men as Mr. SCOBLE, M. P. P. for West Elgin in the last Parliament, Dr. AGNEW and Mr. C. DURAND, of this city, have seen fit to announce their opposition to Mr. BROWN. There is a strong reaction everywhere through the Province, and it is seen to have been a bold stroke of policy on the part of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD to have the Premiership conferred upon his ancient opponent.

Two very important meetings have recently been held, at which the Government of Ontario may be said to have received a full indorsement. The first was at Guelph, and had been called by the opponents of the Ministry; yet, although the resolutions proposed were carried, it was a virtual triumph for the Government. Those resolutions were so modified that no thorough Anti-Ministerialist would care about them. Besides, it was shown that very little effort would have turned the result in favor of the Ministry altogether. The other meeting was held at Brantford, in the interest of Mr. WOOD, with the view of ascertaining the views of the electors regarding Mr. WOOD's acceptance of office. He was accompanied by Mr. CAMERON, and both spoke effectively upon the political situation, carrying all before them. The great majority at the meeting were Reformers, a Reformer being in the Chair. The result was a Ministerial victory. Mr. WOOD will now have to run for the Local instead of the Federal Parliament, and it is expected that he will have all he can do to be returned.

Among the candidates for the Legislature of Ontario is Mr. WILLIAM LOUNT, a nephew of LOUNT who was executed in 1837 for participation in the rebellion. He is a candidate in North Simcoe. Mr. PATRICK, who was Chairman of the great Reform Convention held in this city last month, is to be opposed in Gronville by Mr. WALLER SHANLEY, formerly manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. PATRICK's course at the Convention gave great umbrage to the electors, and he has been obliged to declare that he will not offer any factious opposition to the Government, but that, on the contrary, he will give them a fair trial. The lower portion of this Province is almost wholly Ministerial, and Mr. BROWN's hopes of success are confined to constituencies west of this.

An unseemly discussion has arisen out of the dissatisfaction caused among some of the recipients of the honors recently conferred by the Queen. One of the delegates, M. LANGEVIN, was passed over, and it is now said that the slight was intended as a reminder of his conduct in the Lamirade case. It certainly looks queer that he should have been the only delegate left unhonored. Messrs. CARTIER and GALT have foolishly declined the title of C. B. Everybody laughs at them for their folly. The idea of dictating in such a matter is most extraordinary.

The troops are changing places in several parts of the Dominion. The Seventh Fusiliers have been relieved by a portion of the Seventeenth Regiment, who were stationed in this city; the former go to Montreal. The Sixteenth will also be removed from Hamilton shortly.

The annual excursion of the Canadian Press Association is announced to come off on the 8th of next month. The place of meeting is Goderich, on Lake Huron, and a trip to Saginaw, Mich., is spoken of. It will be an interesting trip.

Damage by the Storm—A Pleasure Boat Supposed to be Lost—The Ottawa River.

QUEBEC, Friday, July 26.

A heavy thunder storm last evening caused considerable damage to buildings and shipping.

A boat with five persons on board is supposed to be lost, as no tidings have been heard of her since she started on her pleasure trip.

Five men were struck by lightning and one of them badly paralyzed.

TORONTO, Friday, July 26.

The schooner *Fairy Queen*, bound for Oswego, made a narrow escape from being wrecked to-day. She sprung aleak outside and became nearly full of water, when a steamtug went to her and rendered assistance.

The funeral of Judge HARRISON, who died on Tuesday, took place to-day. It was attended by nearly all the judges and lawyers in the city.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, the mercury marked 96° in the shade.

Twenty thousand Snyder rifles are on their way from England to this Province. They will arrive at Quebec shortly, and be at once forwarded west for distribution among the volunteers.

Drafts for all the regiments now serving in Canada will be sent out in the course of a few weeks.

OTTAWA, Friday, July 26.

A surveying party who left this place in March last, under the direction of the Government, to ascertain the length of the Ottawa River and locate its head waters, has returned. The party reports the length of the river to be about a thousand miles, instead of five hundred, as supposed. They found, while ascertaining the course of the river, Lake Gros, said to be four hundred miles in circumference. They were met by a tribe of Indians, who at first refused to allow them to proceed, but after explanations they held a council of war, and the surveying party were allowed to pursue their journey. Navigation from Lake Temiscaming to Lake Gros is impeded by numerous rapids beyond Lake Gros to near the source of the Ottawa. The source of the Ottawa is said to be within fifty miles of the head waters of the Saguinay. The explorers encountered large quantities of ice on Lake Gros on the 24th of May. The natives are Pagans. The men have a plurality of wives.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AQUATICS.

Yacht Race Between Mr. Bennett's Dauntless and Mr. Dickerson's Fleur de Lis.

An important race lately came off between these two yachts, in which the *Fleur de Lis* proved herself the best boat, at least in a light wind. The *Dauntless* is 262 tons, and the *Fleur de Lis* 95 tons, schooner rigged. They happened to be together at anchor in New-London Harbor on Monday morning last. There had been no communication between the owners and their respective crews, and therefore neither knew where the other was bound; in fact, both were on a cruise with pleasure parties on board.

At daylight on Tuesday morning the *Dauntless* weighed anchor, and made way for New-York. About three hours afterward, Mr. DICKERSON made chase, passing the Pequot House about 8 A. M. In the mean time the *Dauntless* having started with the last of the ebb tide, on approaching Fisher's Island, lost her wind, and drifted into the race, fighting that terrible current until the young flood, aided by a light breeze from the west, brought her up to Gull Island on her starboard tack, pointing for the mouth of the Connecticut River. At this time the *Dauntless* was fully five miles dead to windward ahead of the *Fleur de Lis*. It was evident from the movements on board that at this juncture the race commenced, for simultaneously both fore topsails went aloft, and Procris never wooed more earnestly the breezes than did both yachts. In an hour's time it was evident that the *Fleur de Lis* was sailing closer to the wind than the *Dauntless*, though not passing so rapidly through the water, for the smaller yacht had made the big one look twice as large in that time. Mr. BENNETT seemed now to be fully impressed with the idea that things could not go on in that way very long without resigning the victory—so up went his enormous staysail. The effect was like the lash upon a blooded steed, and the *Fleur de Lis* was left as if at anchor. This was but for a moment, however, for in the twinkling of a gib-boom the modest canvas of the *Fleur de Lis* showed its graceful lines between the mastheads, and then it was that a tow line seemed stretched from one yacht to the other. Another hour passed, and the *Dauntless* being unable to weather Faulkland Island Light, was compelled to go about. The *Fleur de Lis*, on the other hand, had eaten up into the wind enough to weather the light, and did not go about for more than twenty minutes. Finally she did so, and then the excitement began, both yachts trying their best, and each trying to cross the other's bow.

Some twenty minutes of uncertainty passed, until at last the magnificent *Dauntless*, seeming to be ashamed of being weathered by so small a rival, bounded along as if propelled by some favorable breeze gotten up for the occasion, and passed a cable's length ahead of the *Fleur de Lis*. As she passed, all on deck gazed earnestly, but said nothing; neither yacht fired a gun, one perhaps actuated by magnanimity and the other by chagrin, but neither magnanimity nor chagrin could change the result, for the plucky *Fleur de Lis* went about on her starboard tack, right in the track of her opponent, and then it was that she again showed her superiority in pointing and holding in, for when night fell the *Dauntless* was a mile to leeward. The wind was light and dead ahead, and from that time till daylight it was almost a calm. When the mist raised, the sea was smooth as a mirror, in which both vessels, close by each other, seemed like rival beauties to be making their morning toilets. With Crane Neck astern and Eaton Neck Lighthouse to weather, both vessels began to prepare themselves for the contest. Up went the light sails and signals that had been hauled down at night. The wind freshened and promised to be a southerly racing ten-knot breeze. On it came, and away went the yachts. Off Huntington Bay, the *Fleur de Lis* had gained fully four miles since daylight, and came into Glen Cove, off West Island, Mr. DICKERSON's residence, at least fifteen miles ahead. In an hour and twenty-three minutes afterward, the *Dauntless*, fairly beaten, with the wind freshening all the while, passed the anchorage with everthing flying.

Thus ended one of the handsomest, pluckiest, fairest and most obstinate impromptu yacht races that ever occurred.

The Harrison-street Arson Case — Reported Death of Horton.

On Thursday, the 23d of May last, a fire occurred at No. 50 Harrison-street, occupied by HORTON & Co. as a cotton warehouse, and on the flames being extinguished, traces of an attempt at arson were discovered in the shape of several partially consumed candles, and an unusually large quantity of loose cotton scattered about the different floors. It was also discovered that a considerable number of bales of cotton, deposited by merchants in No. 50 Harrison-street and insured therein, had been surreptitiously removed to No. 47, immediately opposite. Acting on these suspicions the Fire-Marshal caused the arrest of the senior member of the firm, Mr. WM. H. HORTON, who was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who after a long and tedious examination committed the accused for trial, and allowed him to furnish bail in the sum of $5,000.

The trial of this important case was to have taken place during the ensuing term of the Court of General Sessions.

Since his arrest HORTON appeared to be in ill health, and a few weeks ago left for the South in hopes of recovering his strength so much needed during a long and wearisome trial, but he failed to find relief and returned to this port a few days ago. Being quite ill the Quarantine authorities ordered his removal from the steamer to the hospitals under their charge. Here the patient lingered wholly unknown to his relatives, as is alleged, and finally died during the early part of last week.

The death of Mr. HORTON appears to have been quite unknown to his family, and was only discovered on Wednesday last by his cousin, named BORSCH, of No. 41 Montgomery-street, who learned the fact from a pilot, and verified it by a visit to Quarantine. Yesterday afternoon the remains of Mr. HORTON were removed from Staten Island by permission of the Health Board, and taken to Mr. BORSCH's residence. An investigation will no doubt be held, in order that the identity of the remains may be placed beyond a doubt, as the fact of HORTON's death, if established satisfactorily to the minds of the authorities, will of course put an end to the proposed trial for arson. The remains have been buried in Greenwood.

Proposals for Building a Public Market in the Eighteenth Ward.

The 25th inst. being the last day, according to notice, for receiving proposals for building a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, yesterday the envelopes were opened at the office of Mr. JOHN N. HAYWARD, No. 22 Delancey-street. The following were the bids:

Daniel Hogencamp, for mason work, $32,000; carpenter work, $43,800; iron work, $12,000. Total, $87,800.
Benjamin G. Wells, complete, $79,600.
Charles Vandervort, complete, $71,664.
E. Gridley, complete, $86,300.
W. C. Hanna, complete, $92,900.
Robert Foster, mason work, $32,300.
L. Buck, mason work, $33,500.
W. C. Hanna, mason and iron work, $40,900.
Alonzo Dutch, carpenter work, $52,000.
E. Gridley, carpenter work, $43,800.
J. C. Dimond, iron work, $11,000.
Cook & Ridley, iron work, $11,165.
John O'Donnell, iron work, $12,725.
Architectural Iron Works, $12,345.

The lowest bid is that of Mr. CHAS. VANDERVORT, and, should his sureties be acceptable, he will be awarded the contract. Mr. VANDERVORT was awarded the contract for building the proposed market in 1865, but the work was not prosecuted in consequence of the Common Council failing to give it their approval, and the Comptroller refusing to disburse the requisite funds. The decision of the Court of Appeals lately rendered in favor of the Market Commissioners prompted the renewed action toward the erection of the building. There is a wide difference between the bids offered in 1865, and those by the same parties on the 25th inst. Then, one contractor proposed to do the same work for $104,000 which he is now willing to undertake for nearly $20,000 less. Three weeks ago the Commissioners offered to pay Mr. VANDERVORT $72,000 for doing the work, but that gentleman declined the contract, although now, as will be seen by the list, he agrees to accept the job for $71,664.

It is said that latterly the prices of building material have greatly declined, and it is also believed that the price of labor will be considerably reduced within the next few weeks. During the past month it is stated that the price of bricks has fallen 25 per cent. Lumber and lime can also be had for much less than formerly.

The site of the new market in question is in Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. A market for the accommodation of the people living in that portion of the City has been needed for a long time.

The City will be put to an expense of $25,000 or $30,000 in repairing the pier at the foot of Sixteenth-street. At present it is in a shockingly bad condition, and in order to be of service to those using the new market, must be put in a good, sound state.

Fires Yesterday.

At 5 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 127 Willett-street, in a room occupied by HENRY ARNOLD, being occasioned by the accidental explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, while Mrs. ARNOLD was destroying vermin. The flames were promptly extinguished, though the furniture was damaged to the extent of $500; no insurance. The first floor is occupied by JOSEPH KROUSMAN as a grocery, whose stock is damaged to the extent of $300; insured for $1,000 in the Germania. FRANK SPOHN owns the building, and loses $1,000; insured for $8,000 in the Germania.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock last evening, a second fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 292 Broadway, occupied by J. STADERMANN & Co., dress trimmings. The smoke proved quite dense and permeated the entire building, and the firemen believed at first that they had a large fire in hand. Before they had been long at work the flames were extinguished before they had extended to the upper floors. The firm and their employés had not been gone long before the alarm was given. An examination will be held by Fire-Marshal BAKER. Messrs. STADERMANN & Co. lose $6,000; understood to be fully insured. The rear of the second floor is occupied by H. KATZENBERG & BRO., fancy goods, and sustain a loss of $1,000; fully insured. The Union Skirt Company occupied the upper floors, and sustain a loss of $1,000 by water; insured. AUSTIN D. THOMPSON occupies the first floor as a restaurant, the fixtures being damaged $500 by water; fully insured. C. P. HEMMINWAY owns the building; damage $500; insured.

Accident to the Tug Andrew Fletcher—The Board of Health all Safe.

The Board of Health, consisting of Commissioners ACTON, SCHULTZ, BOSWORTH, HARRIS, STONE and others, accompanied by Collector SMYTHE and Superintendent KENNEDY, started up the East River yesterday afternoon on board the tug *Andrew Fletcher*, belonging to the Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of visiting the several islands, with a view to make some arrangements for the establishment of a Cholera Hospital. At 5:30 o'clock the party were on Blackwell's Island, and a few minutes later the tug took a short turn above the island for the purpose of taking the party on board again. As the vessel neared the Hummock rock, she ran full on the rock, and remained immovable, as the tide was falling rapidly. The tug *Bellevue* and another tug made fast and endeavored to pull the *Fletcher* off, but the effort was an unsuccessful one, so the *Bellevue* cast off and brought the Board of Health and their guests back in safety to this city.

Estimated Expenses of the Board of Health.

The Board of Estimates, consisting of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and the members of the Board of Health, have agreed upon the amount to be raised by the several counties, cities and towns within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health for the expenses of the Board during the present year.

The following are the principal items:

New-York	$61,360 00
Proportion of General Expenses	64,177 55
Total	$125,537 55
For work to be done under orders of the Board and amount to be recovered from owners of property improved	30,000 00
Total	$155,537 55
Balance of appropriation of 1866 unexpended	4,296 08
Total amount to be raised ($30,000 for work done to be refunded)	$151,241 47
Kings County (Brooklyn)	$28,766 67
Proportion of general expenses	12,522 45
Total	$41,289 12
For work to be done under orders of the Board, and amount to be recovered	5,000 00
Total	$46,289 12
Balance of appropriation of 1866 unexpended	37,915 38
Total amount to be raised by Brooklyn ($5,000 for work done to be refunded)	$8,373 74

The following towns are required to raise the amounts placed opposite their names in the annexed table. These sums are for local matters entirely, no part of them being appropriated to the general expenditures attending the operations of the Board of Health:

Flushing	$100 00
Newtown	2,026 83
Jamaica	173 00
Richmond	1,805 10
Morrisania	928 58
West Farms	928 58
Yonkers	1,657 10
Peekskill	1,259 50
Greenburgh	353 10
Ossining	228 00
Rye	105 00

By an act of the Legislature of last year, a sum of $50,000 was added to the general expenditures, which was not provided for in the estimate of 1866; yet, notwithstanding this derangement of the estimates, the Board have managed to so order their expenditures that this additional sum of $50,000 has been provided for, while the general estimates are less than the amount authorized to be expended by law. The Board have borrowed $35,000 to be disbursed in this City and Brooklyn, upon works to be done under its orders, which amount will be re-collected from the owners of property whereon the works have been performed.

Charge of Insubordination Against Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.

Yesterday the Standing Committee of this Diocese met in Trinity Church to investigate a charge of irregularity presented against Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., in having officiated in a Methodist Church, in New-Brunswick, in defiance of the prohibition of the rector of the parish, Rev. Dr. STUBBS. The charges were also presented before the Bishop of New-Jersey, who will probably take action also on the matter. Previous to the presentment of the accusations, some correspondence took place between Dr. McCLINTOCK and Dr. STUBBS, in which the latter asked the Methodist divine not to approve of the breach of discipline on the part of Mr. TYNG.

The Committee met at 2 P. M., the following members being present: Dr. McVickar, (President,) Dr. Higbee, Stephen P. Nash, Dr. Eigenbrodt, (Secretary,) G. C. Verplanck, Floyd Smith, George T. Strong.

The charges recited that Mr. TYNG had violated the sixth section of Canon 12 of the Church, which is as follows:

"No minister belonging to this Church shall officiate, either by preaching, reading prayers, or otherwise, in the parish, or within the parochial cure of another clergyman, unless he have received permission for that purpose from the minister of the parish, or cure, or in his absence, from the churchwardens and vestrymen, or trustees of the congregation, or a majority of them."

On the question being put to the Committee, it was unanimously resolved to appoint a Committee to investigate the charges, and it is understood that they will meet on Monday next.

The father of Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of St. George's, was at one time in the same position as his son now is. In 1859 he was charged by a missionary in Schooley's Mountain with having officiated in his parish against his will and authority. The Standing Committee of the diocese of that day met to investigate the accusations, but the Bishop failed to present a copy of the charges, and no action was consequently taken upon them.

Licenses for Hackmen, &c.

It is well known that when the Legislature attempted to transfer all the license business from the Mayor's Office to the Police Commissioners, the Common Council immediately repealed all the license ordinances. A suit was brought immediately to test the constitutionality of the law, and the Supreme Court unanimously decided that it was unconstitutional and did not divest the Mayor of his powers. The Police Commissioners carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where it has been argued but not decided.

Mayor HOFFMAN being desirous of having ordinances reënacted and enforced as public interests demanded, and knowing it would be useless to attempt it, unless the Police Commissioners would submit fully to the decision of the Supreme Court, on the 28th of June addressed the Commissioners the following letter:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1867.

To the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: The case before the Court of Appeals, involving the question of the constitutionality of the 12th section of County Tax Levy, will not, I understand, be decided until September.

In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, I beg leave to ask whether, if the Common Council repeal the rescinding resolution relating to the licenses, and I proceed with granting licenses, &c., as the Supreme Court have decided I have the right to do, I shall have the aid of the Police until the Court of Appeals shall otherwise adjudge.

Very respectfully,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

Although nearly a month has elapsed, they have not yet given him an answer to this letter.

Music in the Central Park.

The Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the mall to-day, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, commencing at 4 P. M.

The following is the programme:

Salutatory—Park March.
1. Overture—"Le cheval D'Bronze" ... Auber
2. Romanza—Rosewater Well ... Dodworth
3. Grenadier March ... Unrath

PART II.
4. Overture—Lenore, No. 2 ... Beethoven
5. Waltz—Venus Reigen ... Gung'l
6. Quadrille—Gems from the German ... Dodworth
7. Grand Selection—Maria Podilla ... Donizetti

PART III.
8. March—Alexandrinen ... Piefke
9. Waltz—Romanticker ... Lanner
10. Selection from Iphigenia in Tauris ... Gluck
11. Galop Burlesque ... Casside

Finale—Home Thoughts.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

POLICY DEALERS.

Roundsman KNIGHT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested WARREN CURTIS on Thursday evening, and the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning on a charge of selling lottery tickets. The Roundsman acted as complainant in the case, and testified that he had purchased from CURTIS a paper purporting to be a "policy" ticket, which depended for a prize upon the drawings of certain Southern lotteries, known generally as "the old and new lotteries." The price of this slip or ticket was two cents, and the officer accused CURTIS of keeping and maintaining a policy office at No. 69 Marion-street, for the purpose of selling said lottery tickets. ALFRED HOWARD, of No. 105 Crosby-street, was also arrested and arraigned by Officer LACEY, of the same precinct, who preferred a similar charge against his prisoner, he having purchased a "policy" ticket from HOWARD for the sum of four cents. During yesterday afternoon the raid upon the policy dealers was continued by the Roundsman, who succeeded, after spending a few cents at each "office," in arresting ELIZABETH WILLOMER, of No. 82 Marion-street; CHARLES WASSMANN, of No. 2 Crosby-street; JOHN W. TERHUNE, of No. 80½ Prince-street; JAMES TOWNER, of No. 168 Mulberry-street; and PETER CHURCH, of No. 428 Broadway. All of these persons were arraigned before the magistrate on the same charges, when they were all required to furnish bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions, in the sum of $300.

A FORGER.

JOHN BROWN, already in custody on a charge of forging a check on the Fourth National Bank, was arraigned before the sitting magistrate yesterday on another complaint of a similar character. It appears that the prisoner called upon JOSEPH E. MINOR, an employé of THOMAS KIRKPATRICK of No. 305 Broadway, and purchased jewelry of the value of $900, for which he offered a check for that amount, drawn on the Tradesmen's Bank and purporting to have been signed by CHILDS & SMITH, of No. 452 Pearl-street. The check was duly presented and certified, and the goods were delivered to BROWN. The accused also purchased $1,200 from Mr. TRATELL, on the corner of Tryon Row and Chatham-street, where he tendered another check for that amount on the East River Bank, purporting to have been signed by the Irish comedian, W. J. FLORENCE. Capt. JOURDAN with Detectives ELDER and WOOLRIDGE have had charge of the case for some time, with this result. BROWN was fully committed for trial. It is understood that several other complaints will be made against the accused before the date of trial.

BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Officer McGUIRE, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested PATRICK KENNEDY early yesterday morning, whom he found loitering about in a suspicious manner. When searched at the Station-house a bunch of skeleton keys and a few other burglar's tools were found concealed on his person. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, having been previously photographed at Police Headquarters, and fully committed for trial in default of bail.

SHOPLIFTER.

ABRAHAM M. JACOBS, of No. 198 Bowery, appeared in Court yesterday and made complaint against CATHARINE TALMAN, whom he accused of having stolen two coats valued at $25. The prisoner stood near the counter where the coats lay, and they were missed as soon as she left the store. The magistrate held the woman for trial.

"SENT UP."

SAMUEL ELKINS, *alias* Joseph Feeley, well known to the police as a confirmed thief, applied yesterday to Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, asking him to arrest his mother on a charge of grand larceny. The Captain recognized the applicant and made an investigation, when he discovered that the charge had been trumped up, so he arrested SAMUEL and brought him before the magistrate, where he made a charge against the prisoner as a common thief and vagrant. ELKINS was committed to the Penitentiary for sixty days. Capt. JOURDAN states that the ELKINS family are notorious as professional thieves, the father, mother, brother and sister having all served out terms of imprisonment in the State Prison. The sister was the youngest female ever sentenced to the State Prison, and ELKINS, Junior, has but recently emerged from a Philadelphia prison, where he served out a sentence.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

BURGLARIOUS INTENT.

JOHN OWENS and JOHN MULLIGAN were arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in East Thirteenth-street by Officers TERWILLIGER and HASSELL, of the Seventeenth Precinct, because they acted in a suspicious manner at that unseasonable hour. OWENS was found in possession of a complete set of burglars' tools, and the inference is that they intended to commit a burglary. When arraigned before the magistrate, both prisoners were remanded for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GERMAN ANTI-EXCISE MOVEMENT.—Last night the newly formed German Anti-Excise Central Committee, composed of ward delegations, met at Hubner Hotel, in the Bowery, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures to raise funds to defray the expenses incurred by the agitation. Coroner SCHIRMER presided, and the Executive Committee submitted a report recommending the appointment of a Finance Committee to collect funds, which was adopted. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Gustave Huebner, Louis Anthenried, G. F. Brudy, Charles Frank, H. Schroeter and Charles Beandell. An account of the expenses previously incurred was submitted.

CHILD BORN IN A POLICE STATION.—On Thursday night a poor and homeless woman, named ROSE LYNCH, entered the Leonard-street Police Station and applied for lodgings. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the doorman ascertained that she was in labor, when Police Surgeon KENNEDY was summoned to attend her. In a short time after his arrival a healthy female child was ushered into the world. The mother was made as comfortable as possible for the time being, and subsequently conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where mother and child are doing well.

CRICKET.—There will be a cricket match between the Manhattan Cricket Club, of New-York, and the Newark Club, of Newark, N. J., on Wednesday next, July 31, on the ground of the Manhattan Club, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken. Wickets will be pitched at 10 o'clock precisely. All the members of the Club and their friends in general are requested to be present to meet the gentlemen from Newark and join together in having a good day's sport. This will be the first match of the season for the Manhattans.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. T. D. Johns, of San Francisco; Gen. J. W. Strong, of Michigan; and D. Palacises, Spanish Vice-Consul, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, is at the Astor House. Prof. Pantoust, of Philadelphia; Rev. E. A. Williams, of the British Navy; and Col. Loomis, of Richmond, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Hon. D. A. Daryier, of Cleveland, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

YOUTHFUL AMAZONS.—SUSAN BLEVIN, of No. 8 Jane-street, and another little girl, name unknown, quarreled on Thursday night in Washington-square, when the unknown girl seized the iron ladle attached to the drinking fountain and struck SUSAN a violent blow on the head, inflicting a dangerous cut on the scalp. The assailant escaped arrest, and her victim was taken home by the Fifteenth Ward Police.

ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a sailor named ORVILLE SMALL, fell from the mast head of the schooner *Nelly Gray*, as she lay at Pier No. 9 North River, and broke his leg by striking on the deck. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police.

FOUND DROWNED.—A boy named WENDEL LIPPOYER was drowned on Monday evening last, while bathing in the East River, at the foot of Fourteenth-street. His body was recovered yesterday morning in the dock near East Sixteenth-street, and it was removed to the Morgue, where Coroner GAMBLE will hold the necessary inquest.

TREASURER OF THE POLICE COMMISSION.—Mr. B. F. MANIERRE has been elected Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Commissioners, in place of Mr. BERGEN, deceased. He is also Treasurer of the Board of Excise.

CASUALTIES.—JOHN FOX, a porter, employed at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, fell down one of the flights of stairs and was seriously injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital....ISAAC SOUTHEMA's wagon collided with car No. 28 of the Sixth-avenue line, in Chambers-street, when ISAAC was thrown out and sustained a fracture of his shoulder blade. He was taken home to Eleventh street by the Third Ward Police....JEREMIAH SHEEHAN, a boot-black, was run over yesterday on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street by a wagon driven by JOHN STEWART, being severely injured. Dr. POOLER attended him, and the Police carried him home to No. 36 Baxter-street....MICHAEL CONROY, an Irish laborer, aged 50 years, and residing at No. 86 Catharine-street, slipped from a ladder at No. 456 Broome-street, where he was employed, and fell into the cellar. When picked up, two of CONROY's ribs were broken and he sustained other injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—A day or two since an officer of the Forty-seventh Precinct arrested at Greenpoint a partially intoxicated man dressed in the uniform of a sergeant of marines on suspicion of his being a deserter. On being taken to the Station-house the prisoner denied that he ever belonged to the army; stated that his name was SIMON KEOGH, and that he belonged to Newtown, Queens County. But he could not give any satisfactory account of why he wore the United States uniform, and he was therefore held as a deserter. On Thursday the vigilant officer who arrested the supposed deserter marched him to the Marine Barracks for exhibition, when the uniform that caused the trouble was identified as belonging to Sergt. JAMES HAYES. On consultation it transpired that at the time KEOGH was arrested wearing the sergeant's uniform, the sergeant reached his barracks wearing KEOGH's old clothes. Singular enough neither man knew how the transformation occurred, but when the sergeant preferred a charge of larceny against KEOGH, and the charge was yesterday examined by Justice DAILEY, the truth of the story leaked out. It appears that both men went to New-York on a bender and both became temporarily oblivious and fell asleep in a public place. While in that condition some practical jokers effected the transformation, and when the victims awoke they departed separately as above stated. On these facts being made known to the Justice the charge of larceny was dismissed.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Two young men, named JAMES HIGGINS, aged 21, and BENJAMIN HIGGINS, aged 19, were arrested in Columbia-street about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, on suspicion of being thieves, by Roundsman RIGGS and Officer REEVES, of the Forty-first Police Precinct. On being searched at the Station-house two pawn tickets representing two dresses were found on the person of one of the accused. Officer RIGGS procured the dresses at a pawnbroker's shop in Chatham-street, and they were subsequently identified by Mr. F. E. HAGEMEYER, No. 244 Jay-street, whose house had been feloniously entered and robbed about the 15th of July, inst., while the family was absent in the country. It is suspected that the accused perpetrated a number of other robberies within the past few weeks. They are held for a hearing.

THE DOCKS AND BULKHEADS.—Commissioner FURBY, accompanied by a sufficient force of men, resumed operations along the South Brooklyn water front yesterday, and succeeded in clearing nearly all the incumbrances from the wharves, as well as the streets and sidewalks in the vicinity. In some places the streets and sidewalks were wholly occupied for private uses, thus preventing ingress or egress to or from the docks. Operations commencing at Atlantic-street and ending at the Navy-yard will be commenced next week.

SALE OF CONFISCATED WHISKY.—Yesterday morning there was an auction sale of 508 barrels of confiscated whisky at the United States Court-house in Montague-street, Brooklyn. The whisky was a lot which had been seized at No. 68 Water-street, by Inspector COCHEU. It was purchased by N. P. ELY & NEPHEWS, of New-York, for $40,000, being $2 per gallon, which just covers the Government tax.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—MICHAEL McMANUS, charged with feloniously assaulting JOHN FRIDAY and breaking his leg with an iron bar, yesterday waived examination before Justice WALTER, and gave bonds to answer to the Grand Jury. The alleged offence was committed on the 10th of June last, at the corner of North Seventh and Fifth streets, E. D.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—While examining a loaded pistol on Thursday night, at his residence in First-street, E. D., Mr. PATRICK CARROLL accidentally shot his wife, the bullet lodging in her groin. The wound is severe, but not dangerous.

EXCISE.—LOUIS MILLER, a Greenpoint grocer, was yesterday convicted before Justice DAILEY of selling beer on Sunday morning last. He was fined $30. Officer DEPEW, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, was complainant.

SEIZURE OF ANOTHER OIL REFINERY.—GEORGE SHEPHERD's oil refinery in Smith-street, near Hamilton-avenue, was seized this morning by Deputy Collector HUBBELL on the ground that he had made deficient returns to the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—The United States Marshal, yesterday, sold 200 barrels of condemned whisky in addition to 508 barrels previously disposed of. The liquor was sold at $2 per gallon.....JOHN J. KIEFFER, a Frenchman, aged 39 years, residing at Newtown, Queens County, died yesterday of Asiatic cholera after an illness of twelve hours.....ANN QUINN, formerly a servant in the house of Mrs. O'REILLY, in Nelson-street, near Court, was committed by Justice BUCKLEY yesterday on the charge of robbing her employer of clothing valued at $60. ....MICHAEL MORAN fell down the stairs of his residence, No. 179 Navy-street, on Thursday evening, while engaged in carrying up a stove, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.... ....A boy named JOHN HASTINGS, 10 years old, fell from a fruit tree in a garden, in Sixth-avenue near First-street, on Thursday, and sustained a fracture of one arm....A boy named WILLIAM SKIVERTON fell overboard at the foot of Pearl-street, yesterday, while picking up drift wood. He was rescued ....An elderly lady named JOSEY, residing at No. 37 Front-street, was found dead in her chair on Thursday night. The cause of death was disease of the heart....GEORGE H. FISHER, Esq., President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, is officiating as acting Mayor, in the absence of Mayor BOOTH, who has gone to the country....A letter postmarked New-York, containing $310, was received at the Brooklyn Post-office from the dead letter office yesterday. The superscription was simply "Mr. (name,) King's County, N. Y." The Postmaster is of opinion that most complaints against the Department are caused by the carelessness or stupidity of the writers..There were three deaths from cholera in Brooklyn since the 1st of July inst. Last year during the corresponding period there were 73 deaths from the same cause.

NEW-JERSEY.

BREVETIES.—WILLIAM SMITH, a young man residing in New-York, while attempting to get on a car at Newark, fell from the platform and sustained severe injuries on the head....Seven members of the Coachmakers' Union, of Newark, who were arrested and held to bail on a charge of conspiracy, yesterday gave themselves up and were discharged on their own recognizance to appear for trial.....The stable of MOSES REEVES, in Johnson-avenue, Newark, was broken open two nights since and robbed of a valuable set of harness.

AN ELOPEMENT.—CHARLES BILLIG, 60 years of age, and the wife of ROBERT FISCHER, of No. 83 Allen-street, New-York, eloped on Thursday and secured passage in the Hamburg steamer for a trip to Germany. The husband of the truant woman secured their arrest, and upon being taken before Justice WHITE, BILLIG's trunks were opened and found to contain Mrs. FISCHER's wearing apparel. The matter was settled and the woman returned home with her husband.

A CHILD SUFFOCATED.—Yesterday morning an infant seven months old, son of JOHN GREER, of No. 37 Morris-street, Jersey City, was found dead in bed, in which it had been sleeping with its mother and brother. It is alleged that Mrs. GREER went to bed under the influence of liquor, and the supposition is that the child was smothered. Coroner WARREN was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

LAUNCH OF A FERRY-BOAT.—A new ferry-boat for the Cortlandt-street line was launched from BURTIS' ship-yard at Red Hook, on Thursday afternoon. It is of 200 feet length of keel, 212 feet on deck, 36 feet beam and 13 feet deep. She will have a 46 inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 26.

By Presiding Judge Leonard.

In the matter of the application of H. L. Franklin et. al. as infants; application denied to confirm report in respect to the disposition of the $1,591 14. Alexander Lackey *vs.* John W. Dingle; order granted, appointing R. C. Beamish receiver on filing bond in $500.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 26.

By Judge Brady.

Lutz *vs.* Lutz; judgment granted.

Board of Supervisors.

[OFFICIAL.]

TUESDAY, July 23, 1867.

The Board met at 2 P. M., pursuant to special call. PRESENT—Henry Smith, Esq., President, and Supervisors Brice, Tweed, Roche, Fox, Willmann, Hayes, Bleakley and Herrman—9.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of German Catholic Church. A. W. Greenleaf, L. Moustley and George Storm, for correction of tax; and of Colonel of First Regiment Cavalry, for Armory.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of the following for services on the New Court-house: Pay-roll of July 20, $2,404 24; J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron, $59,287 69; Eastchester Quarry Company, stone and labor, $11,959; A. J. Garvey, plastering, &c., $20,911 61; John Keyser, plumbing, $4,845 17; John Kellum, architect, $2,303 63; Peck, lime and cement, $800 60; Nesbitt & Irwin, lime and cement, $826 25; Gregg & Brother, capeting, $191 70; J. T. Barnard, coal, $622 50; of Coroners, for quarter, $5,676 62; for *post-mortems*, John Beach, $320; W. Beach, $225; Simeon N. Leo, $315; John Kelly, Sheriff, for quarter, $6,959 75; Wm. C. Conner, County Clerk, amounting to $2,649 16; Mannattan Gas Light Company, $255 98; A. J. Garvey, repairs to Register's office, $2,341 90; J. W. Smith, repairs to Old Harlem Bridge, $585 76; R. M. Cozzens, $576 75, copying old records; W. C. Rogers & Co., $1,870 50, W. P. Roe & Co., $9,982 45, J. O. Seymour & Co., $5,572 25, stationery, &c.; of James A. Monaghan, $1,288 50 for rebinding books, Register's office; Lewis Carpenter, $157 32, repairs to county offices; Gregg & Bro., $369 01, carpet; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $1,500 25, furniture for Tax Department.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

From the Comptroller, relative to increased accommodations for the Receiver of Taxes; relative to payments, pursuant to chapter 864, Laws of 1866, and informing the Board that he had selected the *Daily Times*, *World* and *Staats Zeitung*, and *Sunday Mercury*, *Metropolitan Record* and *Dispatch*, weekly papers, to publish the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors; from the Board of Estimate of expenses of Metropolitan Fire Department, asking $893,800 for 1868.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To pay bill of P. Durnin, $108, as Acting Messenger, and to authorize Surrogate to employ not exceeding nine persons to place the records of his office in safe and useful form.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

Nominating William Hayes as Marshal, in place of John W. Somerindyke, to which the Board advised and consented.

ORDINANCE ADOPTED.

Appropriating $15,000 for salaries, executive, and $180,000 for interest on tax bonds.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

To lease second story of building at Broadway and 47th-st. for five years, at $5,000 per annum, for military purposes; to pay bills for supplies to Civil Courts as follows: Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $1,959; Keyser & Co., $1,032 33; to pay bill of Sheriff for official services to June 30, $6,959 75; to pay bills for construction of new Court-house as follows: J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron, $59,287 69; Eastchester Quarry Company for stone and labor, $11,959; A. J. Garvey, plastering, &c., $13,693 19; John Keyser, plumbing, $4,845 17; John Kellum, architect, $2,303 63; W. J. & J. S. Peck, lime and cement, $800 60; Nesbitt & Irwin, lime and cement, $826 25; Gregg & Brother, carpeting, $191 70; J. T. Barnard, coal, $622 50; labor to July 20, $9,204 24; bill of Coroners to June 30, $5,676 71; bills for advertising as follows: Atlas, $234 75; Leader, $178 35; Transcript, $92 40; Post, $126 75; World, $614 40; Sunday Times, $756; bill of the District Attorney to June 30, $7,678 87; bills for repairs to county buildings as follows: A. Hall, Jr., painting, $165 20; L. Carpenter, repairs, $976 39; M. Jones, plumbing, $508 47; C. Lockwood & Co., articles, $388 83; bill of J. T. Barnard & Sons, coal and wood, $4,432 50.

Adjourned to Tuesday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 26.

COTTON dull and unchanged; sales 300 bales; Low Middling 24¾c.@25c.; receipts for the week, 1,201 bales, against 870 for the same week last year; exports of the week 15,656 bales; stock 29,983 bales. Louisiana SUGAR—Fair, 13¼c. The market is bare of Louisiana MOLASSES. Cuba SUGAR is firm, with a light stock and fair demand at 13c. for No. 13. Cuba MOLASSES—The stock is large, with a limited demand, at 48c.@54c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine $10 75. CORN quiet and declined 2c.@5c.; the whole range was $1 20@$1 40. OATS—none in first hands; sales, to arrive at $1 15. Choice HAY is scarce and in demand; other descriptions are dull; Choice $28; strictly Choice, $32. BACON—The stock is light and the market is quiet; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14c¼.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@16¾c. LARD quiet but firm; tierces, 13½c. Gold, 138¾@139¾. Sterling Exchange, 51½@54. New-York Sight Exchange, ½@¾ ₩ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 26.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $12@$13 50 for Red Winter, $14 for White, $15 @$15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 4,000 bushels choice White Canada at $2, and 1,600 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $2 30. CORN quiet; sales 1,200 bushels No. 1 at 95c., and 400 bushels do. at 96c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL $4 35 ₩ 100 lbs. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $30 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged: Wheat 10c. Corn 8½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—8,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 1,573,000 feet lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—55,000 bushels Corn, 2,900 bushels Barley, 2,080,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 26.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand at $2 05 for No. 1 Red; $2 20@$2 25 for White; 1,200 bushels choice White Kentucky sold at $2 25. CORN firm but quiet at 75c. for No. 1, in bulk, and 85c., in sacks. Old OATS are very scarce and sold at 90c.; New are dull at 70c. RYE dull: sold at $1 37. COTTON dull and prices are nominal; Middling, 24c. WHISKY steady but unchanged. MESS PORK sold at $23 75, but was generally held at $24. BULK MEATS irregular; Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 13¾c. BACON scarce and little offering; Clear Sides sold at 16c. HAMS firm at 21c.@22c. LARD, 12½c.@12¾c. GROCERIES steady. BUTTER firm at 18c.@22c. CHEESE, 11¼c.@12½c. LINSEED, $1 37½. Gold, 139 buying.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 26.

TOBACCO firm. COTTON dull at 18c. for good ordinary. HEMP steady but unchanged. FLOUR unsettled at $7 25@$8 50 for Superfine; $11 75 for Double Extra; $12 25@$13 50 for choice to fancy. WHEAT declining; good to prime Fall, $2 16@$2 18; strictly prime and choice, $2 20@$2 25. CORN heavy at $1 10@$1 15 for White; 92c.@97c. for Yellow, and 85c.@92c. for mixed. OATS advancing; old, 88c.@92c.; new, 77½c.@87c. RYE, $1 40 for prime and without sacks. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $24 75@$25. BACON—Clear Sides, 16c.; Clear Ribs, 15¼c.; Shoulders, 13c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 20c. RECEIPTS—Corn, 12,427 sacks; Oats, 2,148 sacks; Wheat, 11,532 sacks; Flour, 3,360 bbls.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 26.

FLOUR heavy. WHEAT steady for Winter, but neglected for Spring; No. 1 Red, $2 15; No. 2 Spring, $1 82 @$1 83. CORN declining; sales of No. 1 at 85½c.@86c. OATS declined ½c.; sales at 67c.@68½c. RYE firm at an advance of 5c.@6c.; sales at 90c.@96c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK nominal at $23 50@$24. LARD, 12½c. BEEF CATTLE dull at $6 75@$7 25 for good to choice shipping. HOGS are firm $6@$6 90 for fair to good smooth. SHEEP moderately active, but unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 12,600 bushels Wheat, 126,800 bushels Corn, 7,700 bushels Oats, 2,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 153,000 bushels Corn, 800 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 26.

COFFEE dull; market favors buyers. COTTON firm; Low Middling, 25c.@25¼c.; Middling, 26½c.@27c. FLOUR quiet; City Mills Shipping Extra held at $12. WHEAT dull; receipts moderate; market favors buyers; Red, $1 95@$2 45. CORN steady; prime White, $1 25; Mixed White and Yellow, $1 18@$1 18; prime Yellow, $1 15@ $1 16; Mixed Western $1 12; receipts light. OATS lower; supply good; old, 90c.@95c.; new, 75c.@90c. SUGAR quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet; no demand for large lots. BACON and BULK MEATS in fair retail demand at unchanged prices. WHISKY dull and nominal. Weather very cloudy and hot. The crops are promising.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 26.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 2,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 10; one car new White Kentucky at $2 75. CORN quiet but firm; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 90c., generally held at 91c. at the store. OATS retailing at 80c. for No. 2 Western. RYE—None here. BARLEY nominal. MESS PORK $24, heavy. LARD 13c.@13¼c. FREIGHTS—11c. on Corn to New-York. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 180,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 71,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, July 26.

FLOUR dull; Double Extras, $10 50@$11 50; Country do., $10@$10 25; Extras, $9 25@$9 75. WHEAT heavy at $2 20 for No. 1; $1 87 for No. 2; $1 70@$1 92 for No. 3, and $1 20 for Rejected. OATS steady at 68c. for No. 2. CORN quiet. RECEIPTS—400 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 41,500 bushels Wheat, 300 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 26.

TOBACCO active; sales, 147 hhds. Lugs, to Medium Leaf, $3 50@$19 25; Selections, $21 75. Superfine FLOUR, $7; A No. 1 New, $11 50. Prime WHEAT, $1 75. CORN—Shelled and delivered, $1 07@$1 08. OATS, old in bulk, 88c.; new, 60c. MESS PORK, $25. LARD—Tierces, 12½c.@ 12¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Fancy Hams, 22c. Packed Clear Sides, 16½c. WHISKY, in bond, 30c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 26.

COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 25½c.; Middling Orleans, 27½c. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $14 75. WHEAT steady; New Red, $2 25@$2 30. RYE steady at $1 60. CORN firm and scarce; sales 5,000 bushels; Yellow, $1 18; Mixed Western, $1 14. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY, in bond, 30c.

TOLEDO, Friday, July 26.

FLOUR—From New Wheat, $12; from White, $13. WHEAT advanced 1c.; new Amber, $2 26; White, to arrive, $2 40. CORN advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at 90c. for No. 1, and 84c.@88c. for No. 2. OATS quiet. LAKE FREIGHTS unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 26.

COTTON firm at 23c.@24c.; receipts of the week, 285 bales; week's exports, 884 bales; stock, 3,807 bales. CORN firm; White, $1 33@$1 35. Other markets unchanged.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, July 26.

COTTON firm; sales, 200 bales; Low Middling 22½c. @23c. Receipts, 40 bales. Sales of the week, 1,275 bales; receipts, 381 bales; exports, 4,314 bales; stock, 7,588 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, July 26.

No sales of Cotton. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 52½c. RESIN dull for common grades; fine grades are active, but prices are unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, July 26.

COTTON quiet and steady, with a light demand; Middlings, 25c.; sales 87 bales.; receipts, 376 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, July 26.

COTTON quiet, but steady; sales 153 bales; Middling, 24c.@24½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 26.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 54; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅝; Gold, 139⅛; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW VOLUME, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED—With July the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL commenced the 46th volume, 40 quarto pages and 70 engravings of men, women, monkeys, gorillas; also, Ethnology, Physiognomy, Phrenology, Psychology. Adapted to Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Editors, Parents, Teachers, Artists, and Business men. Indeed, everybody may read it with profit. Only 30 cents a number, or $3 a year. July and August numbers now ready. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, we know from an experience of seven years, without a failure, will protect your house, and remove all care, doubt and anxiety about burglars.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—A. Hepburn, C. J. Marshall, S. M. Matthews, Miss Rosa Matthews, Master T. V. Matthews, Mrs. Rooks, Miss S. Robins, Miss L. Robins, Byron Bode, Wm. Job, Mr. Mitchell, Miss Edgar, W. E. McCartney, J. B. Brown, A. Bain, Miss M. Bain, Master Bain, C. Palacios, Dr. Wm. Kirkwood, 11 deck passengers and 7 distressed seamen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 21 | Moon rises... 1 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 08 | Gov. Island. 4 57 | Hell Gate.... 6 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Kankakee, Yeaton, Hong Kong; Ashuelot, Rowse, Hong Kong; Europe, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre, G. Mackenzie & Co.; Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen, Isaac Taylor; United Kingdom, Smith, Glasgow, F. MacDonald; Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia; Beverly, Price, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Rhea, (Pruss.,) Buckholz, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son; Gen. Havelock, Cowse, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Stampede, (Br.,) Jewett, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Sator, (Aust.,) Heiglich, Genoa, Slocovich & Smith; Aretusa, (Span.,) Casso, Barcelona, Ferer & Medina.

Brigs E. Bigelow, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Continental, (Br.,) Laird, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Fortuna, (Port.,) Piteira, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; J. Blenkhorn, (Br.,) Blenkhorn, St. John's, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Imogene, Baker, Cette, Jos. Henry.

Schooners W. Hone, Latchum, Norfolk, Reeves & Thomas; Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, E. Rowe & Co.; Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Huntsport, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Clara, Barrett, Indianola and Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.; Gen. Knox, should be for Indianola, not Galveston; D. A. Berry, Voorhis, Richmond, Pierce & Thomas; Mary Barden, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Bridgeport, C. B., Hutton & Wilson; Hattie B. Collins, Hills, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Ben. English, Baker, Salem, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau July 22, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Steamship Levant, (Br.,) Arkley, Cow Bay, with coal to Parmele Bros. Has her machinery disabled, and was towed to the City from Flushing Bay.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Galveston July 15, via Key West 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 25th inst., lat. 37 10, lon. 74 10, signalized brig Arostook, bound N.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, Liverpool June 11, with mdse. to Morgan & Tinker. Experienced calms and head winds during the greater part of the passage. June 26, in a sudden squall, which lasted but a few minutes, lost maintopmast, three topgallant and royal masts, with yards and sails attached.

Bark Sheffield, (of St. John, N. B.,) Taylor, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to S. Gandy & Co.

Bark Bridgeport, (of Bridgeport, Conn.,) Morgan, Liverpool May 28, with mdse. to master. Was 10 ds. in the Channel. Had westerly winds the entire passage. June 26, lat. 39 40, lon. 45 50, encountered a hurricane from S. to W. N. W., in which shipped two heavy seas, disabling the first and second officers and two seamen; stove bulwarks and water-casks, and filling the cabin; lost the lower foretopsail and staysail. June 30, had another hurricane from S. W.; was obliged to scud 8 hours, having a high cross sea; since then have had light westerly winds. 24th, received a pilot from boat Francis Perkins, No. 18.

Bark Alecta, Capes, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Pook & Church.

Bark Freihandel, (Brem.,) Gesheimer, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. and 375 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig William, Dobson, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward.

Brig Wm. Muir, (Br.,) Barry, Miragoane 20 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Amanda Jean, (Br.,) Webb, Windsor 7 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig S. E. Voorhis, Fulford, Port Talbot, Wales, 39 ds., with iron to A. Abbott.

Brig Concord, (of Bath, Me.,) Drummond, Trinidad, Cuba, 28 ds., with sugar to Salter & Livermore.

Schr. Emma G., Webster, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Had light easterly winds during the passage.

Schr. Mischief, (Br.,) Oliphant, Tampico 27 ds., with hides, &c., to M. Echeverria & Co.

Schr. Cyprus, Allen, Harrington 10 ds., with spars to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Louise Crockett, Flanders, Bridgeport 11 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Ira Saffenier, Coleman, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Bird, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Long, Tunnell, Virginia.
Schr. A. Grant, Grant, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S. very light.

Below.

Ship Lorenzo, from London.

Bark Stella, (Brem.,) from Bremen.—By pilot-boat C. H. Marshall.

Bark Albers, (Brem.,) Deike, from Bremen, to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Suma, (Brem.,) from Bremen.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, from Glace Bay.—By pilot-boat Mary A. Williams, No. 19.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 26—Arr. steamer Equator, from New-York.

Also arr. brigs Ann Elizabeth, from Sierra Leone, and Hase, from Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 24, A. M.—Arr. schrs. S. M. Flanagan, Capt. Shaw, Salem, for Philadelphia; Rachel S. Miller, Anderson, Boston, for Philadelphia; Lizzie Maul, Capt. Buel, Boston, for Philadelphia.

24th, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Samuel Warren, Middleton, Boston, for Wilmington, N. C.; Lottie Henley, Bangor, for New-York; Lavina Jane, Horton, Boston, for Philadelphia; Amanda, Lawson, Calais, for Newport; Elm City, Telly, Elizabethport, for East Denis.

July 25—Arr. schr. Sabine, Ray, St. George, N. B., for Providence.

Miscellaneous.

The report published this morning of the return of the steamer Pioneer is an error. We received it from a pilot, who was wrong in the name. It was the steamer Levant, from Cow Bay, with machinery disabled.

PORT ARRIVALS.—Mr. Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., U. S. Revenue Boarding Officer, reports the following as the total of arrivals from foreign ports for the month of June:

Steamships	67	Brigs	182
Ships	53	Schooners	130
Barks	125	Yachts	1
Total			558

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—The schr. Dearborn, at this port, reports the schrs. Adelaide at Trinidad, loading for New-York; Lucy W. Alexander, at St. John's, P. R.; brig Clata, at San Juan on the 8th inst., loading for Baltimore. The Dearborn spoke on the 19th inst., whaling schr. Alagara, cruising. Arr. brig Harry Bell, West Indies, for Baltimore, with salt.

Spoken, &c.

Clara—bark, of and from Bremen for Baltimore, June 31, lat. 48 52, lon. 24 8.

Cristel—ship, of and from Bremen for New-York, July 1, lat. 48 59, lon. 25 32.

By pilot-boat David Mitchell, No. 5—July 20, lat. 38 8, lon. 74 3, Br. brig Mary Ann, hence. Same day, in lat. 38, lon. 73, Br. brig Snow Bird, Moody, Matanzas, for Boston, 14 ds. out. Same day, brig Nigretta, Powers, from Darien for Boston, 12 ds. out—two men had died on the passage. Same day, bark Lavinia, Davis, from Baltimore for Boston, 14 ds. out. July 21, lat. 37, lon. 73, schr. Sarah Jones, from Virginia for Boston.

By pilot-boat Mary A. Williams, No. 19—July 23, 150 miles E. by S. of Sandy Hook, ship Saranak, from Liverpool for Baltimore. 22d, bark Windward, from Ardrossan for Providence.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, July 4, schr. Mary E. Smith, for Philadelphia, ldg., to sail in 6 ds.; Br. brig Union T. dischg., chartered for New-York for sugars, at 40 cts.

IMPORTANT LETTERS.—The following letter has come into our hands, and we publish it for the information of those who doubt the purity of Speer's Wine:

OPORTO GRAPE CULTURE.

This country is becoming noted for the enterprise of wine-growers. New-Jersey particularly, where the celebrated Port Grape Wine is made purely from the grape juice. The following letter from an eminent physician who lives in sight of Speer's vineyard, will be of interest to our readers:

PASSAIC, Oct. 20, 1866.

I hereby certify that Mr. A. Speer of this village has a large vineyard of choice grape vines, which are looking very fine. He also purchases a great many grapes, not as yet producing as many himself as is required to keep his stock of wine full. He has the Port Grape, the wine of which is held in high estimation, and of which he has a large quantity on hand lying in his cellars, requiring age before he disposes of it.

R. A. TERHUNE, M. D.

The above wine can be procured of our druggists.

THE PORT GRAPE IN NEW-JERSEY.

The following cannot fail to satisfy any skeptical persons about Speer's wine being purely a grape juice wine:

PASSAIC, Oct. 23, 1866.

This is to certify that I have been a resident of Passaic for the past twelve years, during which time I have known Mr. Alfred Speer, and been thoroughly posted in the manufacture by him of his celebrated wines, and can testify to the fact, derived from a personal knowledge, that his excellent Port Grape Wine is made entirely from the Oporto Grape, which he extensively cultivates in vineyards in sight of my residence. The Port Grape vine is a variety of his own raising, cultivated exclusively by himself, and is a superior grape.

C. M. K. PAULISON,
U. S. Deputy Collector Internal Revenue.

Mr. Speer has opened an office and store at No. 243 Broadway, New-York, where samples can be had free of charge. And Mr. Speer's wines of the finest quality are on exhibition, viz: Port Grape, Catawba, California Sherry, California Port, and the La Parissima wines. Ladies and families, especially the aged and invalids, will find this the only wine to give them the greatest relief in warm weather.

A. SPEER,
No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC APPROVAL
IS THE BEST GUARANTEE OF THE VALUE OF AN ARTICLE.

In no instance has it been more favorable than with HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH, which is not only used by the wealthy on account of its pleasant taste and invigorating effects, but also by all classes of the people as a reliable and agreeable remedy. It is in general use throughout Europe, and has already met with the same success in America. The proprietor receives daily from grateful sufferers letters attesting the great value and efficacy of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, from one of which we quote the following: "I have tried so many things, without benefit; ale, porter, wine, &c., disagree with me, but HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is just the thing to strengthen me."

Mrs. L. H. CHAMPLIN.
Essex, Conn.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
No. 542 Broadway, New-York.
Price $6 per dozen; 60 cents per single bottle. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT
The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

MEDICAL GUIDE,

Giving reliable information of great value to the sick of both sexes, never before published, and worth a journey to New-York on foot to obtain it. Sent free in a plain sealed envelope, with the highest testimonials, by inclosing a postage stamp to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DECKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO-FORTES,
Have removed to No. 2 Union-square, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.

With more commodious warerooms and greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, we are now enabled to exhibit a much larger and better assortment of Pianos, as well as to serve our customers more promptly and efficiently. ☞ Mark well the name and locality.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French note paper (5 quires) for $1, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 258, July 26, 1867.
77, 47, 44, 63, 27, 65, 19, 22, 76, 41, 70.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 259, July 26, 1867.
40, 73, 51, 31, 19, 37, 24, 25, 68, 49, 20, 32, 38.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 268, July 26, 1867.
49, 60, 61, 38, 37, 3, 42, 18, 21, 64, 54.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 269, July 26, 1867.
18, 60, 15, 23, 13, 30, 69, 62, 42, 26, 73, 78, 28.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 451, July 26, 1867.
19, 45, 63, 68, 49, 56, 18, 59, 33, 35, 40, 69.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 452, July 26, 1867.
50, 57, 18, 66, 53, 61, 43, 14, 45, 21, 73, 54, 75.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 375, July 26, 1867.
15, 72, 56, 71, 38, 45, 1, 49, 27, 22, 18, 28.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 376, July 26, 1867.
60, 72, 59, 28, 46, 14, 55, 9, 62, 23, 58, 68, 34.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
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No. 78 Broadway.

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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, July 27.
RETURN, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, OF THE GRAND ASIATIC COMBINATION.
ASIATIC COMBINATION.
25 JAPANESE, 30 ARABS.
MIKADO TROUPE OF JAPANESE,
BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG ARABS.
55 ORIENTAL MARVELS,
55 ORIENTAL MARVELS,
IN A MONSTER PERFORMANCE.
THE JAPS IN FEATS NEVER PERFORMED HERE.
THE ARABS IN A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
BOX SHEET OPEN ON FRIDAY.
Parquet and Dress Circle ... 75 cents
Reserved Seats ... $1.
Family Circle ... 50 cents